

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

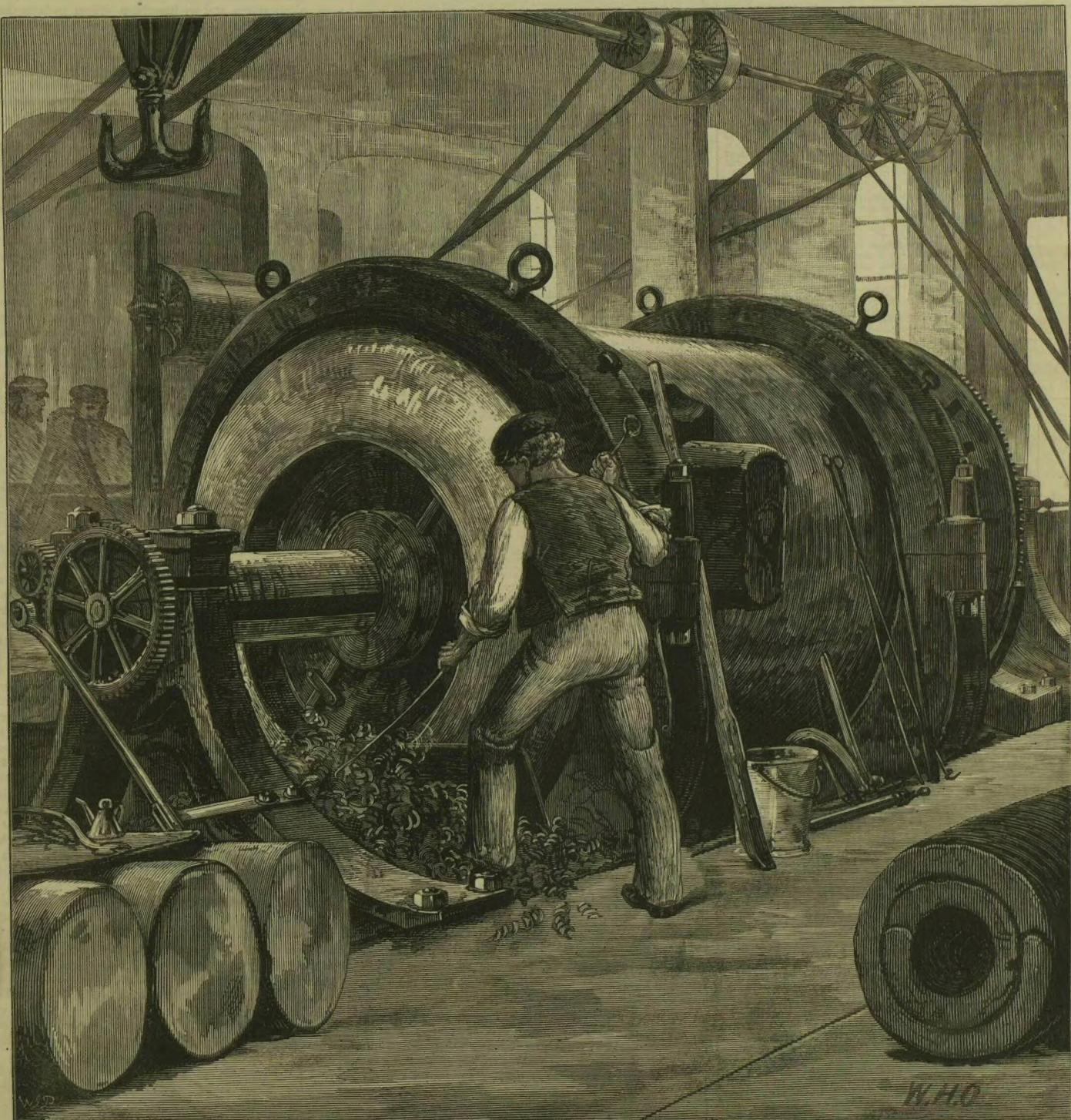


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1879.—VOL. LXVII.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1875.

WITH SIXPENCE.  
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { BY POST, 6d.



BORING THE TRUNNION COIL OF THE 81-TON GUN AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.



truth, no topic upon which a good debate might have been got up has elicited sufficient difference of opinion to impart much interest to it. The general maxims which guide her Majesty's advisers in regard to the relations subsisting between this and other Courts are much the same in substance as those held by all political parties. A "spirited policy" in the hands of Conservatives becomes judicious; a cautious policy in the hands of Liberals becomes spirited; and there is no very ample room for discriminating the substance of the one from that of the other.

### THE COURT.

The Queen held a Council at Osborne House, on Thursday week, at which were present the Duke of Richmond, Prince Leopold, the Marquis of Lorne, the Earl of Malmesbury, and Earl Beauchamp. Mr. Charles Peel was Clerk of the Council. The Duke of Richmond had an audience of her Majesty. After the Council, Sir John Richardson, Bart., Registrar and Secretary of the Order of the Thistle, delivered up to the Queen the ribbon and badge of the Order of the Thistle worn by the late Lord Lovat, with which her Majesty then invested the Earl of Dalkeith, and conferred knighthood upon him as a Knight of the order. Prince Leopold was present with her Majesty during the ceremony. The Duke of Richmond was also present. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne left Osborne.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, embarked, yesterday week, on board her Majesty's yacht Alberta, Captain the Prince of Leiningen, and proceeded to Cowes Roads, where the Queen and the Royal family witnessed the West Cowes Regatta, after which her Majesty proceeded on a short cruise in the Solent, returning to Osborne at eight o'clock.

Maria Marchioness of Aylesbury, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Marquis Conyngham dined with the Queen on Saturday. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. W. Barker, M.A., Vicar of West Cowes. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Connaught had luncheon with the Queen. The Duke of Connaught dined with her Majesty, and left Osborne after dinner.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and the Earl and Countess of Wilton dined with the Queen on Monday.

The Duke of Coimbra, Infant of Portugal, arrived at Osborne on Tuesday. His Royal Highness was met at Portsmouth by Prince Leopold. Her Majesty's dinner-party included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Coimbra, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, the Prince of Leiningen, Lady Churchill, General Caula, and Major-General Ponsonby. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting joined the Royal circle in the drawing-room. The band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry played, under the direction of Mr. Kreijer, bandmaster.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice, has driven to Ryde, Cowes, and other places in the Island.

The King of Italy has presented to her Majesty six hand-made and high-bred Italian ponies, which reached the Royal Mews, Pimlico, on Sunday, in good condition.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their family, continue at Osborne Cottage. The Prince, with the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold, and Prince Louis Napoleon, witnessed from the Squadron Castle the pyrotechnic display at Cowes last week. The Princess, with Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and Princess Beatrice, were on board a yacht moored in front of the castle during the display.

The Duke of Connaught has been raised from the rank of Captain in the 7th Hussars to that of Major.

The Duke of Cambridge left Gloucester House on Sunday, en route for Germany.

Prince Humbert, Prince Royal of Italy, left town on Saturday last for Paris, on his return to Italy.

The Duke of Coimbra visited the barracks of the Foot Guards and Life Guards yesterday week, and passed several hours in witnessing the drill and exercises of the men, and afterwards inspected the Army Clothing Dépot at Pimlico. Subsequently his Royal Highness visited the South Kensington Museum and the Albert Memorial. On Saturday last the Duke passed the day at the Crystal Palace. On Sunday his Royal Highness attended Divine service at the Roman Catholic church in Farn-street, and afterwards drove to Kew Gardens and Richmond Park. The Duke has visited St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower of London, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, the Alexandra Palace, and other places of interest in and around the metropolis. Prince Humbert of Italy and other Royal and distinguished personages have visited his Royal Highness.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left St. James's Palace last Saturday en route for Homburg. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz left St. James's Palace last week for Scotland.

The Empress Eugénie and Prince Louis Napoleon are sojourning at the château of Arenenberg.

His Excellency the French Ambassador, with the Marquise d'Harcourt, has left Albert-gate House for the Isle of Wight. Count de la Londe will act as Chargé-d'Affaires during his Excellency's absence.

His Excellency the Brazilian Minister, with Baron Penedo, has left town for the Continent. The Chevalier de Souza Corrêa, First Secretary of the Legation, will act as Chargé-d'Affaires during his Excellency's absence.

His Excellency the Duke of Abercorn, with the Duchess and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, has arrived in Dublin.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland left Grosvenor-plate on Saturday last for Alnwick Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington returned to Apsley House on Saturday last from Stratfield-saye.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly have left town for Aboyne Castle, Aberdeen.

The Marchioness of Salisbury has left Arlington-street for Dieppe.

The Marchioness of Exeter, with Lord William and Lady Isobel Cecil, have left London to join the Marquis of Exeter on the Continent.

The Marchioness Dowager of Lansdowne and Lady Emily Fitzmaurice have left Grosvenor-square for Mciklum House.

The Marchioness Dowager of Huntly and Lady Grace Gordon have left town for Orton-Longueville.

Earl and Countess Granville have left their residence on Carlton House-terrace for Walmer Castle.

The Earl and Countess of Haddington and Lady Ruth Baillie-Hamilton have left town for Scotland.

Earl and Countess Spencer have left Spencer House, St. James's, for Althorpe Park.

Earl and Countess Cowper have left Grosvenor-square for Scotland.

Viscount and Viscountess Middleton, the Hon. W. St. John J. Brodrick, and the Hon. Misses Brodrick, have left Peper Harow, Godalming, for Switzerland.

Lord Blantyre and the Hon. Misses Stuart have left their residence in Berkeley-square for Carlisle.

Lady Molesworth has left town for Penarrow, Cornwall.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., and Mrs. and the Misses Gladstone, have left Carlton-house-terrace for Hawarden Castle, Flintshire.

### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Murray, of her Majesty's Diplomatic Service, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Charles A. Murray, K.C.B., with Lady Anne Finch, only daughter of the Dowager Countess of Aylesford and the late Henneage, sixth Earl of Aylesford, took place on Monday at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. The wedding party began to assemble shortly after eleven o'clock, the bridegroom being accompanied by Mr. Douglas F. R. Dawson, Coldstream Guards, who officiated as groomsman. The bride came with her mother, the Countess Dowager of Aylesford, and was received on her arrival by her brother, the Earl of Aylesford, and her bridesmaids—namely, Lady Georgiana Legge, Lady Alreda Fitzwilliam, Lady Evelyn and Lady Muriel Murray, the Hon. Mary Cavendish, and the Hon. Emily Labouchere. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Rochester, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, Rector of St. Paul's, and the Rev. Herbert Hall, B.A. The bride's dress was of rich white satin trimmed with Valenciennes lace, the skirt having a deep flounce of the same. The tunic was looped up with bouquets of orange-blossoms, with a garniture of the same flowers in the front. A wreath of orange-blossoms and tulle veil completed her toilet. Her ornaments were a suite of sapphires and diamonds, the gifts of the bridegroom, Sir Charles Murray, and the Earl of Aylesford. The bridesmaids' dresses were skirts of cream-coloured faille, and tunics of surah with large bows of brown velvet behind; straw hats, lined with brown velvet and honeysuckle inside, and ornamented outside with surah and white feathers. Each bridesmaid wore a locket, presented by the bridegroom, of crystal de roche, in the form of a heart, enriched with monogram and true lovers' knot in pearls. After the ceremony the wedding party proceeded to the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth's residence, in Grosvenor-square, to breakfast, at which about seventy relatives and friends were present; and early in the afternoon the newly-wedded pair took their departure for Lord Berkely's seat, Cranford, a short distance beyond Hounslow, for a few days. The wedding presents were numerous, and mainly of a very costly description.

The marriage of Mr. Somers Maxwell with Lady Florence Taylor, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Headfort, took place at Kells on Thursday week. The bridesmaids, eight in number, were Lady Adelicia Taylor, Miss and Miss Harriet Maxwell, Miss and Miss Emma Taylor, Miss Minnie Dalton, Miss Edwina Fitz-Patrick, and Miss Cecile Lambert. The bride wore a dress of rich white satin duchesse, trimmed with plisses of white satin and Brussels point-lace, and in addition to a wreath of orange-blossoms she wore a large veil of Brussels point. The jewels were a necklace of pearls with a lustrous diamond star pendant. The bridesmaids' dresses were composed of white muslin trimmed with plisses of white silk, and chaplets of jessamine in the hair, from which descended tulle veils. Each bridesmaid wore a pink coral ring and carried a bouquet of flowers—gifts of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. Fitz-Patrick, assisted by Dr. Bell.

### THE EIGHTY-ONE TON GUN.

The sketch we give of "Boring the Trunnion Coil" is the last operation connected with the manufacture of the monster 81-ton gun, which will be complete and ready for proof in a few days. Our readers are, no doubt, acquainted with the way in which cannon are manufactured nowadays at Woolwich. We do not cast them, as Krupp does his famous steel weapons at Essen, but we build them up piece by piece. In the first place, a long pillar of solid steel is obtained, which, in the case of the 81-ton gun, alone cost £1600. This pillar is bored out to the proper diameter of the cannon, and the tube thus secured forms the centre of the gun. The next thing is to provide several wrought-iron cylinders to clasp this tube and strengthen it, and it is in the manufacture of these cylinders wherein lies the strength of our "Woolwich infants." A long bar of stout iron, sometimes 200 ft. in length, is put into a furnace of the same dimensions, and heated to redness; one end is then attached to a revolving iron pillar at the mouth of the furnace, and the pillar is set in motion, so that the heated iron bar gets wound round it in the form of a spiral. Subsequently this spiral is slipped off the pillar, and is carried to a reverberatory furnace to be heated once more, but this time to a white heat. In this condition the mass is brought under a huge steam-hammer and welded into a cylinder, in which form, after having been properly turned and bored, it is ready to slip on to the steel tube we first alluded to.

Two or three iron cylinders, or jackets, are usually placed around the steel tube in our big guns at the breech, where, of course, most strength is necessary, while one suffices for the muzzle, and this is the reason why our modern cannon have that humped-back appearance behind. The biggest cylinder is termed the "trunnion coil" for it carries with it the trunnions on which the gun rests when in its carriage. In the case of the 81-ton gun, the trunnion coil is of immense proportions, 6 ft. in height and 18 ft. in girth, and the finished gun will be 27 ft. long. Our illustration shows the last operation of all being performed—that of boring this cylinder inside to render it smooth, so that it may be easily slipped over the steel tube, or, rather, over the first iron jacket with which the steel tube is already surrounded. The boring has to be done very accurately, as our readers may perceive when we mention how the cylinder will have to be fitted on to the gun. The cylinder is made so that it is a trifle too small and will not slip over the tube: but it is heated to make it expand, and in this condition it is easily fitted in its place, where it shrinks very tightly on cooling. In this very neat and simple manner are the guns at Woolwich now built up, and from the circumstance that the bore of the gun is made of hard steel, while the cylinders around are constructed of tough wrought iron, they may be relied upon for great strength and endurance.

It is anticipated that the 81-ton gun will be able to send a projectile through twenty inches of solid iron, or, in other words, through the sides of the strongest ironclad now built or building. For this purpose 300 lbs. of gunpowder will be required, and a shot weighing half a ton. We may mention that the gun is built on the well-known Fraser system—a method that has been employed at Woolwich for many years

### THE BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

This association held its annual conference at Edinburgh last week. The opening meeting, on Tuesday week, was announced in our last issue.

The second general meeting was held on Wednesday at Edinburgh University. Sir R. Christison presided. Reference was made to the presence of Mrs. Garrett-Ashurst and Mrs. Hagan, who have been elected members at branch meetings of the association. Mr. Pemberton moved that the secretary should be instructed to send a circular to all the members of the association asking their opinion as to women practitioners being members of the association. Mr. Marshall seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Carpenter and opposed by Mr. Ernest Hart on the ground that the association could not be limited in regard to the properly qualified candidates being admitted as members. The motion was carried. Dr. Begbie then delivered the address on medicine. A warm discussion arose on the question of the place for the next annual meeting. The president said that the best way of closing the discussion would be by taking the sense of the meeting, and the vote resulted in Brighton being almost unanimously chosen. The other part of the general meeting was occupied in the election of Mr. Husband, of York, as treasurer, the late treasurer, Dr. Falconer, of Bath (the ex-mayor), having been elected as president of the council, and he was elected vice-president of the association. Thanks were voted to Dr. Sibson, who has acted as president of the council during the illness of Mr. Southam. In the evening the Royal College of Physicians gave a conversation in the Industrial Museum.

The general meeting, on Thursday, was presided over by Dr. Falconer. A report was presented recommending that the general medical council should be required to draw up a scheme for the examination in State medicine of those members of the profession who desired to qualify for health officers. The purpose of the report was to prepare for the time when, under the Public Health Act of 1872, on the expiration of the five years' clause, the appointment of public health officers will be considered anew by the local authorities; and the association desires that such appointments shall be held by specially-qualified medical men. On the motion of Dr. Stewart and Dr. Carpenter, the report was adopted. A report on "State medicines" contained a strong criticism on Mr. E. R. Stanfeld's public statement on health legislation, and declared that Mr. Stanfeld had wholly and altogether misrepresented the proposals of the association. In one of the sections of the council an important discussion was raised by a paper advocating legislative restraint in the cases of persons addicted to an habitual and excessive use of alcoholic liquors. After Sir R. Christison, Dr. Lyon Playfair, and others had expressed themselves favourable to such a measure, a resolution in that sense was unanimously adopted. The annual dinner of the association took place in the music-hall. Five hundred guests were present, and Sir R. Christison presided.

The most important subject for discussion on Friday was a vigorous defence of vivisection. In commencing his address on "Physiology," Professor Rutherford referred to the outcry which had been made against vivisection, and said that while no objection was made to animals being cruelly slaughtered to maintain human life or to prevent the animal world from consuming human beings, this outcry was raised against a work which was as necessary for the preservation of human life as the consumption of food and the destruction of man-destroying animals. Professor Sanderson said he had confidence in the Legislature that it would not be led away by the sentimentalists. Sir Robert Christison commented on the discoveries which had been made by means of vivisection, and said the medical teachers would not permit cruel experiments to be made. The sentiments were warmly applauded. In the afternoon the last general meeting was held, preceded by the sections. In the public medicine section Professor Wanklyn and Dr. Bartlett, Dr. Joseph Rogers (who takes up poor-law questions), and others discussed various subjects. The meeting closed with the usual complimentary thanks and with congratulations on the success which had attended the gathering.

A garden party wound up the proceedings; and many of the members took part in an excursion to the Bass Rock, Melrose, and elsewhere.

An Order in Council on the subject of naval promotion and reversion authorises the Admiralty to promote annually seven captains to flag rank, twelve commanders to the rank of captain, and twenty lieutenants to the rank of commander. This is combined with a scheme of optional retirement.

Two more boxes, containing £20,000 worth of dollars, recovered from the wreck of the Schiller—The steamer Cadiz, from Lisbon to London, sank in May last, in about nine fathoms of water, near Brest. Her cargo, which included quicksilver, lead, tin, and wine, was valued at about £40,000. The divers, who have been at work for about six weeks, have recovered 200 fathoms of quicksilver and 600 casks of wine; and on Sunday they were fortunate enough to bring to the surface a magnificent silver hunting-knife, set with precious stones, the property of a Portuguese nobleman. It is insured for its intrinsic value, £7000, but it has a "fancy" value greatly exceeding that sum.

The North Wales colliery owners have given notice of a reduction of 15 per cent in wages, the decrease to commence on the 28th inst.—At a meeting at Merthyr of delegates, on Monday, representing above 30,000 colliers, it was resolved to join the new National Federation of Miners, and to support the Warwickshire miners on strike.—At a conference held at Sheffield, on Monday, the South Yorkshire coalowners pressed for a reduction of 10 per cent in the miners' wages. The meeting was adjourned in order that the men might be consulted.—It is stated in reference to the Oldham strike that the master cotton spinners have offered to meet the operatives provided the principle of calculating wages they have suggested be admitted.—The relief committee of the Dundee strike made a second distribution of money on Wednesday to upwards of 7000 persons.

There have been severe thunderstorms throughout the country, and some persons have been killed by the lightning. At Chelmsford last Saturday a bricklayer was struck dead in the street; and at Woolwich three artillerists, while sheltering under a tree on the common, were also struck, one of them being killed and the others severely injured. A house in Llaneglaer, Carnarvonshire, was struck on Monday. The occupier and his wife were seated at the fireplace. The woman was thrown to the other side of the room and killed, and the husband lurled some distance, but not seriously injured. Mr. R. H. Sherlock, for thirty-two years editor and proprietor of the *Liverpool Mail*, was killed at Ingleton, in Yorkshire, of which place his only son is Vicar. Ernest Pope, a lad in the employ of Mr. John Dight, of Manor Farm, Martock, Somersetshire, was scaring birds when, with his gun on his arm, he ran into a turn to shelter himself from the rain. He was struck by the lightning and killed on the spot. Many bullocks and sheep have been killed, and great damage has been done to the crops by heavy rains.

**STONEWALL JACKSON.**

To the statue of General T. J. ("Stonewall") Jackson, which we have engraved from the Exhibition of the Royal Academy just closed, we have already endeavoured to do justice as a work of art in our review of that exhibition. To say that it is one of the best works of the late John Foley; that here, as in his Lord Hardinge, and other statues, he shows the most masterly treatment of bronze as elsewhere of marble; to say that this is one of the finest works of contemporary sculpture; and this is the bare truth. Englishmen can scarcely help regretting that yet another of Foley's chefs-d'œuvre is leaving this country; yet certainly a warm welcome, and we trust a just appreciation, awaits it in Virginia. There is little to add regarding the statue. The commission for it was given soon after the close of the American war by a few gentlemen in England friendly to the Southern cause, or, at least, admirers of the character of the General. Foley himself was one of the warmest admirers of the gallant soldiers whose fortitude and courage so well justified the sobriquet of "Stonewall;" and we have no doubt that now many Northerners as well as Southerners are disposed to honour the hero apart from the cause he served. The statue remained for several years uncompleted in the sculptor's studio; but its execution in bronze was nearly finished at the time of Foley's death. It was exhibited by his executors at Burlington House this year, being the last occasion on which, as a deceased member of the Academy, his works were eligible for reception. It is to be immediately shipped for Virginia. The statue was cast by Messrs. Manfield, of Chelsea.

**HAVELock MEMORIAL  
CHAPEL, AGRA.**

The Havelock Chapel at Agra has been erected by voluntary subscriptions, and bears the name of Sir Henry Havelock, who built the first Baptist chapel in Agra in 1832. This memorial chapel was built in 1873 by the exertions of the Baptist missionary at present stationed in Agra, the Rev. J. Gelson Gregson. The chapel, including furniture, has cost 12,000 rupees, and is one of the most complete soldiers' chapels in India. The church and congregation who assemble here consist of persons of all denominations. In addition to the chapel there is a large reading-room and library for the use of the soldiers of the garrison. Mr. Thomas Cook, the well-known tourists' conductor, whose portrait is kept here, collected and forwarded a valuable library of nearly one thousand volumes, which is called the Havelock Library. The extreme length of the building is 105 ft., and it is 50 ft. broad. It differs somewhat from the ordinary construction of Indian buildings. It has inclosed verandahs, which are paved with red and white sandstone and are used as aisles. The main building is supported inside by six light Gothic arches; the roof is of corrugated iron; the interior is extremely light and plain. The pulpit is a handsome piece of Agra stonework, with stone handrails on each side. Among the contributors to the building-fund are the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, and the present Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., with many other distinguished officers, who take a deep interest in the welfare of soldiers in India. The soldiers of the 13th Regiment contributed liberally towards the first chapel, and the



BRONZE STATUE OF STONEWALL JACKSON, BY THE LATE JOHN FOLEY, R.A.

soldiers of the 65th have given with equal generosity towards the present memorial chapel. There is a debt left on the building, which might be soon liquidated by those who still honour the memory of Havelock as a true soldier and true Christian. No memorial could be more in sympathy with his life than the Agra Havelock Memorial Chapel.

held under the presidency of Mr. C. A. Jones, of Llanfyllin. The Rev. Robert Thomas, professor at Bala College, was elected President for 1876, and that year's conference is to take place at Cardiff. The claims of the Welsh University were submitted to the conference, and met with warm support. A deputation from the Calvinistic Methodist Church was cordially welcomed and acknowledged.

**ALFRED HIGH SCHOOL,  
KATTYWAR.**

The peninsula of Kattywar, or Kathiawad, is a portion of the Baroda territory in Gujerat, Western India. It is situated north of Bengal, between Surat, in the Gulf of Cambay, and the Gulf of Cutch. One of its reigning princes, the Nawab of Joonagurh, has liberally erected the Alfred High School, to commemorate the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay in 1870. The school is intended to provide accommodation for three hundred pupils. There are twelve class-rooms, six on each floor, measuring about 20 ft. by 25 ft. each, and 17 ft. to 20 ft. in height. In the centre is a large examination or lecture hall, 36 ft. by 56 ft., and the full height of the building, provided with an extensive gallery. It is proposed to use this room occasionally as a Townhall or Durbar-Room. It will be handsomely fitted up, with stained-glass windows, prepared in England from the designs of the architect. There are separate entrances and staircases to the hall and to the class-rooms above and below. The principal staircase is placed in the towers, which also contain store-rooms and office-rooms. The class-rooms are protected on both sides by roomy arched verandahs, with terraced floors above and trap pavements below. The ground-floor class-rooms are paved with red-and-black Staffordshire tiles, and the central hall will be laid with Minton tiles. The stone used in the building is alternately limestone and trap. The pillars, arches, parapets, and towers are of limestone, and the spandrels and projecting cornices, &c., liable to be affected by wear and tear, are of dressed trap. The inner walling is of coarse rubble. The building will cost, when completed, 70,000 rupees. The architect and builder is Mr. R. B. Booth, the Local Fund Engineer of the province.

**THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE  
AT INDORE.**

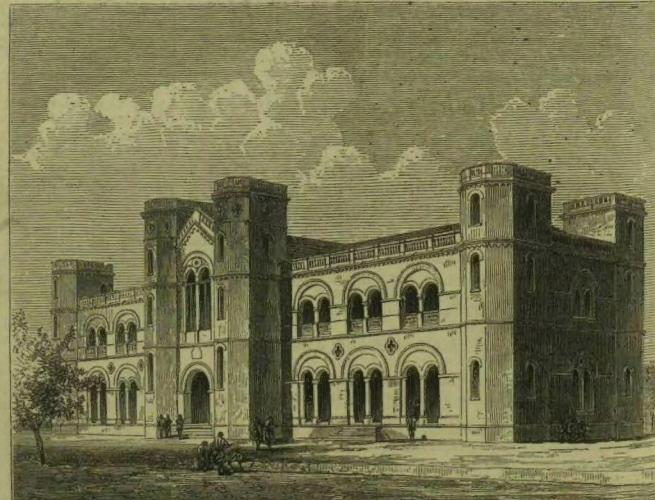
From some photographs illustrative of life at Indore, Central India, obligingly sent us by Major-General Sir Henry Daly, the Governor-General's Agent for Central India, we select one showing the entrance of the first locomotive into Indore. The artist is an amateur, a Hindoo clerk, named Deendyal, in the office of the chief engineer of Central India. Our correspondent says that the entrance of the locomotive into Indore created a great sensation, the Maharajah Holkar being there to welcome it. The Holkar Railway, to be constructed under the Government of India, with the Maharajah's money at 4½ per cent, is to link Indore with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, eighty miles distant, and then pass through Maharajah Sindia's territory to Neemuch, 154 miles from Indore. Sindia, for this railway, has furnished money at 4 per cent.

The business of the Welsh Congregational Union closed on Thursday week, at Holywell, with a conference, held under the presidency of Mr. C. A. Jones, of Llanfyllin.

The Rev. Robert Thomas, professor at Bala College, was elected President for 1876, and that year's conference is to take place at Cardiff. The claims of the Welsh University were submitted to the conference, and met with warm support. A deputation from the Calvinistic Methodist Church was cordially welcomed and acknowledged.



THE HAVELock MEMORIAL CHAPEL, AGRA.



THE ALFRED HIGH SCHOOL, KATTYWAR, WESTERN INDIA.



ENTRANCE OF THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE INTO INDORE, CENTRAL INDIA.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Aug. 12.

The separation of the National Assembly has been followed by the exodus from Paris of all those members of the grand monde whom the sittings of the Legislature had hitherto retained among us, and the numerous watering-places on the Norman and Breton coasts are now overflowing with visitors. This year's season is said to be exceptionally brilliant at Trouville-Deauville, those twin Latetia-super-mars to which still belongs the palm of attracting the élite of Parisian society, and the annual racing réunion now being held there has enticed both the Prince of Wales and the Empress of Austria to the spot. The Prince, who was yachting with the Duke of St. Albans, merely made a visit *en passant*; but the Empress regularly rides or drives over from the château of Sassetot, where she is temporarily located.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, brother to the Czar, has arrived in Paris, travelling under the title of Admiral Romancoff. He has visited and been called upon by Marshal MacMahon, and was present the other morning at the funeral of Princess Orloff, the wife of the Russian Ambassador, who has just died.

There is no important political news to be chronicled. The principal event of interest is the dispute that has arisen between M. Ferdinand Duval, the Préfet of the Seine, and the Paris Municipal Council apropos of the distribution of prizes at the Chapital College—an educational establishment belonging to the city. M. Duval, when a guest at the Guildhall festivities, in his speech acknowledging the Lord Mayor's toast in his honour, repeatedly alluded to municipal liberty and self-government. Since his return to Paris, however, he has studiously acted in opposition to the doctrines he found it convenient to preach while in London; and the other day, without giving the slightest reason, he arbitrarily interdicted the public distribution of prizes at the College Chapital an hour or two before several hundreds of the pupils' parents presented themselves at the gates for admission. Interpellated by the Municipal Council as to the motives of this extraordinary proceeding, M. Duval declined to reply; and when the Council passed almost unanimously a vote of censure upon him, intimated that he did not care a fig for what it might say or do. It has since transpired that the Préfet interdicted the distribution on account of having heard that Dr. Loiseau, a Municipal Councillor, who was to have presided, intended making a political speech extolling the Republic. M. Loiseau has since written to the papers to deny this report, intimating that he should never think of talking politics to children. Considerable discontent prevails against the Préfet in this matter, especially on the part of the pupils' parents, a great number of whom had come up from the country especially to be present at the ceremony. The prizes have been distributed at the other Paris schools and lycées in the customary manner. The prizes awarded by the Geographical Congress were distributed yesterday at the Tuilleries. Marshal MacMahon and the Grand Duke Constantine were present.

General Ducrot, who by grace of the state of siege is the virtual ruler of the departments of the Cher, the Côte d'Or, and the Saône-et-Loire, has just brought himself into notice again by interdicting within the limits of his command the sale of the *République de Nevers*, a Liberal organ well known for its moderation. The General who, it will be recollect, declared, on the occasion of a famous sortie from besieged Paris, that he would only return to the city either dead or victorious, cannot possibly resign himself to being forgotten, and preferring increased unpopularity to oblivion, is continually perpetrating some arbitrary act of a similar description.

Some little alarm was caused in Paris on Sunday morning in consequence of the telegrams from the south of France reporting a considerable rise in the height of the Saône and the Rhône, which latter river threatened, it was said, to inundate Lyons. The waters have, however, since subsided, and all danger of an inundation appears to be averted.

The well-known Paris publisher, M. Plon, has lost his action against the Empress Eugénie to recover compensation for the losses sustained by him in connection with Napoleon III.'s unfinished "Life of Caesar" that monumental work which was to have excelled anything of the kind ever previously attempted, and which elicited such an explosion of pretended admiration from crowned heads and from native savants as well as from the dignitaries and courtiers of the Second Empire. The Court decided that, if M. Plon's bargain had turned out a bad one, the law could not relieve him from it, and dismissed the suit with costs.

## SPAIN.

It is reported in Madrid that the Government has resolved upon making a fresh levy of 100,000 men, in order to end the war as soon as possible. Dorregaray and Sabals are said to have failed in an attempt to unite their forces. It is also alleged that the latter was forced to retreat precipitately to San Quirce. But Carlist accounts state that he has gained a success at Bregna. The Carlists likewise claim to have captured the town and garrison of St. Martin de Maldia, in Lerida. According to a telegram from Madrid all the efforts of the Carlist chiefs to relieve the fortress of Seo d'Urgell have proved fruitless. In the course of a sortie which was made on Tuesday by the Carlist garrison at the above place, and which was vigorously repulsed by the Royal troops, the besieged had nine men killed and a considerable number wounded. Of the besieging force five men were hurt. In an engagement which has taken place near Ouria a body of Carlists, 2300 strong, is reported to have been defeated.

## GERMANY.

While passing through Leipzig the Emperor of Germany and the King of Saxony were very cordially greeted by a large crowd. The Emperor afterwards proceeded to Neuenburg, and thence to the Castle of Babelsberg, where the Empress and Crown Prince and Princess were staying.

The Old Catholic Conference opened at Bonn, on Thursday, under the presidency of Dr. Döllinger.

Dr. Ulrich Kœchler, professor at the University of Strasburg, has been appointed by the German Government chief of the archaeological station at Athens.

## RUSSIA.

Having been present, yesterday week, at a review of 80,000 soldiers at Krasnaje-Selo, the Duke of Edinburgh left St. Petersburg on the following morning to hunt in Finland.

In conformity with the stipulations of the Berne International Postal Union, the Post Office authorities have given orders to all postmasters throughout the Empire to use the Gregorian Calendar in their official communications with foreign post offices.

The Municipal Council of Sebastopol intends to construct on the line of the old fortifications an historical boulevard, with monuments commemorating the battles of the Crimean war and the incidents of the siege of Sebastopol.

The Russian *Isoclade* says that the Russian fleet is composed now of twenty-nine ironclads and 196 other vessels, carrying altogether 521 cannons. The tonnage of the fleet is

172,401, and the horse-power of the steam-engines 31,978. The personnel of the fleet consists of 81 admirals, 1224 other officers, 513 mates, 210 artillery officers, 145 engineers, 545 mechanics, 56 officer constructors, 297 officers of the admiralty, 260 surgeons, 480 civil officials, and 24,500 sailors. Of the ironclads, twenty-seven are in the Baltic, and two in the Black Sea.

Advices received at St. Petersburg announce that an insurrection has occurred at Khokand, and that the Khan and his family have been expelled. The troops of the Khan are said to have joined the insurgents. The Russian Government has ordered special measures to be taken to prevent the popular rising in Khokand from spreading.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Budget for 1876 shows an increase in the army estimates, besides the considerable advance in the navy estimates; while the Hungarian Budget shows a falling off of expenditure, effected by divers economies, to the amount of five million florins.

## TURKEY.

As the recent operations of the Turkish forces have not succeeded in suppressing the insurrection in the Herzegovina, more energetic measures are to be taken, and the Governor of Bosnia has been ordered to send all available troops against the insurgents immediately. Reinforcements are also being dispatched from Constantinople. The Turkish Government has specially thanked the Austrian Government for the loyal and friendly attitude it has maintained.

## AMERICA.

According to the Treasury accounts, published at Washington last Saturday, the revenue of the United States for the past year exceeds the Estimates.

It is estimated that a third of the grain crop in the Ohio valley has been lost by the recent floods.

John D. Lee, a Mormon Bishop, has been tried at Utah for having incited and taken part in what is known as the Mountain Meadow Massacre, when 150 emigrants, on their way from Arkansas to California, in 1859, were murdered by Mormons and Indians. The jury, however, were unable to agree to a verdict.

## INDIA.

A telegram from Simla states that the Viceroy's Council has passed the bill revising the Indian customs tariff. All export duties are abolished, with the exception of those on indigo, paddy, and rice. The import duty on cotton piece goods is reduced to 5 per cent ad valorem, thus relieving the trade to the extent of £80,800 annually. An import duty of 5 per cent is imposed on long-stapled cotton. The valuations of the existing tariff are generally revised.

It is announced from Bombay that the Prince of Wales, after remaining there for a short time, will go to Ceylon, and thence to Madras. From Madras he will proceed to Calcutta, and it has been arranged that he is to arrive there on Christmas Day. The leading native gentlemen in Bombay are said to display considerable interest in the visit, and the Prince is likely to meet with a very cordial reception.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* reports that extensive floods have occurred in the Punjab, and that railway communication is interrupted.

## AUSTRALIA.

A new Ministry has been formed in Victoria, under the Premiership of Mr. Berry, composed as follows:—Mr. Munroe, Minister of Education; Mr. Longmore, Land; Mr. Paterson, Public Works; Mr. Imits, Mines; Mr. Woods, Commissioner of Railways; Mr. Labor, Commissioner of Customs; and Mr. French, Attorney-General.

## NEW ZEALAND.

It is stated that the Budget, lately laid before the House of Representatives at Auckland, is satisfactory, and shows a surplus of about £70,000.

It is officially stated that the Queen has appointed Colonel Robert William Harley, C.B., C.M.G., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the island of Tobago.

The fortress of Königgrätz in Bohemia is to be dismantled.

Disastrous floods have occurred at Kirn, in Germany, by which thirteen lives have been lost and many houses destroyed.

A monument is to be erected to Pascal at Clermont. The Municipal Council there has voted 3000£ towards the cost.

The Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations will hold its annual conference at the Hague on Wednesday, Sept. 1.

The German Government has allowed two French officers—Major of engineers and a Captain of artillery—to be present at the great siege manoeuvres at Coblenz.

Prince Milan of Servia has been betrothed at Vienna to Mlle. Natchi von Keckso, daughter of a Russian Colonel and niece of Prince Mouroussy, of Moldavia. The marriage is to take place in October.

When about eight miles from Batavia the *Messageries Maritimes* steamer *Neva* struck heavily aground, and it was found impossible to get her off. Her passengers, crew, and mails were saved, but her cargo was submerged.

On the fifth anniversary of the battle of Woerth in Alsace, the first important engagement of the war of 1870, a monument erected there in memory of the French soldiers who fell in that action was unveiled.

Two of the principal clerks in the Post Office have been sent to Berlin to investigate the German postal and telegraph systems, an amalgamation of those services here having been suggested.

We learn from the Cape of Good Hope that Mr. Froude is receiving an enthusiastic reception in the Western provinces. He has declined to attend a public dinner at Port Elizabeth in order to avoid all appearance of hostility to the Ministry.

With marks of great honour, the remains of Hans Christian Andersen, the Danish novelist, were interred at Copenhagen on Wednesday. The King and Queen of Denmark, many Ministers and officials, and representatives of public bodies attended the funeral.

The Advocate-General and the members of the Calcutta Bar have given a dinner of welcome to Sir Richard Garth, the new Chief Justice, in the Strangers' Room of the Bengal Club. The Puisne Judges of the High Court were invited as guests, and were all present, with the exception of Justices Kemp, Pentifex, and Ainslie, who are absent on leave. Upwards of forty barristers attended, and the number of gentlemen who sat down to dinner was, inclusive of guests, fifty-five. After the usual loyal toasts, the Advocate-General rose to propose the health of Sir Richard Garth. The Chief Justice, in reply, expressed his warm appreciation of the cordial reception he had met with, and said that no efforts would be wanting on his part to maintain friendly relations between the Bench and the Bar. The toast of "The Puisne Judges" was then given by the Advocate-General, and was acknowledged by Mr. Justice Jackson.

A competition has been opened at the French Ministry of Finance for a new design for a postage-stamp in France. The words "Poste" and "République Française" must appear, and the figures represented must not have any political character.

The annual grant of 250,000 francs voted by the Municipal Council of Paris for works of art in that city is no longer to be exclusively devoted to the decoration of churches. The Municipal Council has decided that in future the sum shall be expended principally upon public edifices of a civil character.

"Street's Indian and Colonial Mercantile Directory for 1875-6" has just been issued. It contains lists of the leading merchants and traders in the various cities of India, China, and our other colonies and dependencies, and much other information of considerable value to all who are interested in our colonial empire.

Oberammergau, celebrated for the representation of the Passion Play, which takes place there once in every ten years, is to be this autumn, by special permission of King Ludwig, the scene of a new sacred drama, entitled "The School of the Cross." Representations have been given, and others will follow on the 15th, 22nd, and 25th inst., Sept. 5, 12, 19, and 26, and Oct. 3 and 10.

On the 2nd inst. an Act of Parliament received the Royal assent to give effect to a statute of the Dominion of Canada respecting copyright. By an order of her Majesty in Council, dated July 7, 1868, all prohibition as to books written or printed in the United Kingdom was suspended as to Canada. The Canadian Parliament recently passed a bill on the subject of copyright, which bill has been reserved by the Governor-General for the specification of her Majesty's pleasure thereon. In that measure provision has been made for securing in Canada the rights of authors in respect of matters of copyright, and for prohibiting the importation into Canada of any work for which copyright under the reserved bill has been secured. Doubts, however, have arisen whether the reserved bill may not be repugnant to the recited Order in Council, and therefore the present Act has been passed to remove such doubts and to confirm the bill, which bill appears in the schedule of the Act, and her Majesty may assent to the same, and fix the time of its operation. It further provides that colonial reprints are not to be imported into the United Kingdom. The Order in Council mentioned is to continue in force so far as relates to books which are not entitled to copyright for the time being in pursuance of the reserved bill.

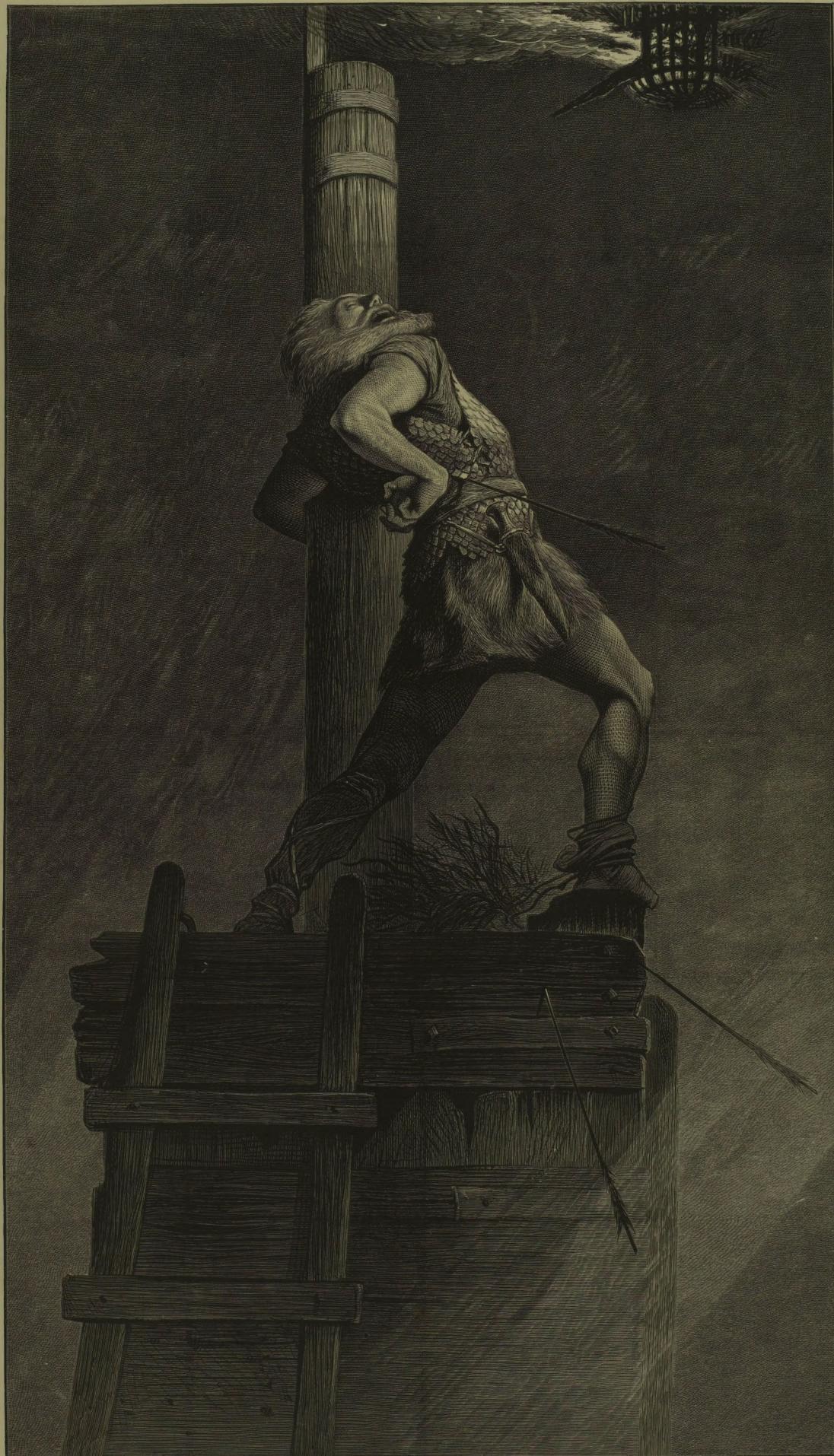
The calling out of the North Mayo, South Mayo, and Sligo Regiments of Militia is, by Order in Council, suspended for the present year.

The certificate of Captain Inglis, master of the ship *Loch Logan*, which stranded on the *Tuskar*, on July 7, together with the steam-tug *Guiding Star*, has been suspended for six months by the Board of Trade authorities at Liverpool. The master of the tug was severely reprimanded.

Dr. Vance Smith, one of the New Testament Revision Committee, preached at the opening of the new Unitarian chapel at Coseley, near Wolverhampton, on Tuesday, and spoke on the subject of the revision of the New Testament. The four Gospels, he said, had been completely revised, except two points in dispute yet to be decided. The Acts and small Epistles had been revised once, and had to undergo a second revision. The Epistles of Paul came next, and would take a long time. The revisers, who numbered twenty, met for a week once a month during ten months in the year. They had been thus engaged five years, and he estimated that their work would take them five years longer. The travelling expenses only of the revisers were paid from a fund formed by a sale of copyright to the University Press. He could not say whether the new version of the Testament would be published in parts. That question had not arisen. But there could be no doubt that the revision in question would, on the whole, be found a great improvement—here improving the expressions and there bringing out the meaning more clearly.

The Surrey Archaeological Society chose for its annual excursion, on Thursday week, "fresh fields and pastures new." The members and their friends, to the number of 150, met at Croydon. Carriages conveyed the party to Sanderstead church. Subsequently, in the hall of Sanderstead Court (Colonel Wigzell's residence), an interesting paper on the Manor of Sanderstead was read by Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower, F.S.A., High Sheriff of Surrey. Warlingham church was next described by Mr. Ralph Nevil, F.S.A., and Farley church by Major Heales, F.S.A. After a delightful drive the company visited West Wickham church and Manor House (in Kent), by invitation of Colonel Lennard, who gave a brief sketch of their history, which was supplemented by Mr. Milbourn. Colonel Lennard also extended great hospitality to his guests, who included the Archbishop of Canterbury. At Addington church Mr. Leveson-Gower read a paper on the Leigh monuments, and then the archaeologists accepted the personal invitation of the Archbishop to visit his palace at Addington Park. On their return to Croydon the excursionists dined at the Public Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Seymour Teulon, J.P.

There have been some artillery experiments on Dartmoor. They began on Thursday week by a brigade of the Royal Horse Artillery parading with 9-pounder muzzle-loading rifle guns. Six rounds of shrapnel shell, with percussion fuze, were served out to each gun, and the battery took up position on Blackdown-hill, with instructions to fire across the valley at three single rows of targets placed on a slope, and representing a company of infantry. Each battery was to judge its own range, and no communication between batteries was allowed. After a trial shot some splendid practice was made, five shots hitting targets. The battery changed position three times. The Royal Artillery men turned out, and the firing was very good. The centre section of the second target was carried away, and of the third target a section was forced out of line. The greater number of shells fell on or near the targets. When the haze which had prevailed on the moor cleared away about noon yesterday week, an imaginary company of infantry was posted at the foot of Yes Tor, and fired at with shrapnel shell, percussion fuzes, at ranges unknown to the gunners. The firing party was the first C battery of the 25th brigade, and the guns used were 16-pounders. Splendid practice was made; there was not a shell which would not have taken effect upon or close to the targets. Afterwards the firing was taken up by the Royal Horse Artillery, with good results. Trial was made of a new brake fitted to gun carriages, between the shoulder of the axletree and the wheel, to prevent recoil, and it was found to work satisfactorily. Saturday was an off day, and on Sunday Divine service was held in the camp. One of the objects of Tuesday's and Wednesday's practice was to decide which kind of fuze, time or percussion, fitted to a shrapnel shell, would result in causing most havoc against troops in the open, and the practice was in favour of the time fuze. The officers and men are in good health, and devote their leisure to cricket, football, and other pleasant exercises.



"LIGHTING THE BEACON.—'HA, HA! RESCUE!'" BY JOHN TENNIEL.

FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Boles, James Thomas, to be Rector of Crowcombe and Public Preacher throughout the diocese.  
 Boyd, J. W.; Rector of Denton-cum-Callicote, Hunts.  
 Brierley, G. H.; Curate of the Parish Church, Penrith, Cumberland.  
 Caley, George Augustus; Curate of Ulby.  
 Courtney, Henry Courtney; Vicar of Hatton.  
 Dumont, Charles Harding; Vicar of St. Paul's, Worcester.  
 Durst, Arthur; Curate of Abridge.  
 Dryer, G. F.; Archdeacon of Marlborough.  
 Fisher, Harry Charrington; Rector of Chaldon.  
 Gillan, J.; Rector of New Radnor.  
 Hillman, E.; Army Chaplain of the Second Class.  
 Hull, R. B.; Vicar of Abram, near Wigan.  
 Hyatt, George Roach; Rector of Station-on-the-Fosse.  
 Jones, John; Foreign Curate of Denbigh.  
 Leach, Robert; Rector of Buntingford.  
 Little, Peter; Vicar of Colaton, Devon.  
 Long, William Pulteney; Rector of Sherefield-on-Loddon.  
 Mitchell, Henry; Vicar of Leighland, Somerset.  
 Payne, Dr.; Chaplain of the Royal Dockyard at Sheerness.  
 Phillips, Sydny; Vicar of Castle Hedingham; Vicar of Monmouth.  
 Philpott, Richard; Stampor; Rural Dean, District of Malmesbury Norton, in Gloucestershire.  
 Rowland, Adam; Perpetual Curate of Trostrey.  
 Sharp, Charles; Vicar of Christ Church, Long Cross.  
 Smith, Richard; Vicar of New Romney; Rector of Newchurch, Kent.  
 Sooth, John; Minister of St. Paul's, Battersea.  
 Stratton, Norman Dun-en-John; Vicar and Rural Dean of Wakefield.  
 Tonge, Richard; Honorary Canon in Manchester Cathedral.  
 Tyler, Charles H.; Rural Dean, District of Chew Magna, in Chew Deanery.  
 Welsh, E. L.; Army Chaplain of the First Class.  
 Wells, H. M.; Vicar of Prestwood, Bucks.  
 Wray, George Octavius; Vicar of Brockenhurst.—*Guardian.*

Nearly £500 has been collected at Lincoln to found an art-studentship as a memorial to the late Rev. J. S. Gibney.

Gray's-Inn Chapel is now closed for the vacation, and will be reopened on Sunday, Oct. 3.

Canon Liddon has left town to attend the Old Catholic Conference at Bonn, and he will not preach again at St. Paul's until Sunday afternoon, the 22nd inst.

The Rev. William Wright, senior curate of St. Mary Abbot, Kensington, has been presented by the parishioners, on the occasion of his resignation in consequence of Archdeacon Sinclair's death, with a purse of £1554.

The memorial stones of new churches have been laid at Awbridge, a hamlet of the parish of Michelmersh, near Romsey, and at Redditch, where the site, with a donation of £250, has been given by Lady Mary Windsor Clive.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, on Saturday afternoon, consecrated an additional churchyard, adjoining the parish church of West Wickham, near Bromley. The land was the gift of Colonel Lennox, of Wickham Court.

The Bishop of Guildford is going to undertake confirmations and other Episcopal duties for the Bishop of London during the present month and September, chiefly in Germany, but beginning at Calais on Sunday next.

The foundation-stone of a new church for Earlston was on Wednesday laid by Mrs. Legh, of Lyme, wife of Mr. W. J. Legh, M.P. The site for the church, which is to be called St. John the Baptist, about half an acre of ground, has been given by Mr. W. J. Legh, the lord of the manor.

In recognition of the valuable services rendered to the parish of Whitechapel by the Rev. J. Cohen and Mrs. Cohen during the past fifteen years, the parishioners, on Monday last, presented them with a testimonial, consisting of a purse containing £400, a Collard and Collard pianoforte, and a clock and tazza, accompanied with a handsome album inclosing an elaborately-executed address on vellum.

The annual clerical and lay conference of the diocese of Bangor was held last week at Bangor—the Bishop of the diocese presiding. The subjects discussed were elementary education, foreign missions, how best to retain young men in the communion of the Church after confirmation, and "the most effective means of meeting the attacks of the Liberation Society in our several parishes."

At formal meeting on Monday morning the Convocation for the province of Canterbury was prorogued to Wednesday, Oct. 20.—The Convocation of York sat on Tuesday for the dispatch of business; but (owing probably to the alteration of date in consequence of the Archbishop's illness) there was not a very large attendance of the members of the Lower House, though all the Bishops of the province, except the Bishop of Durham, were present. The report of the committee on the Rubrics was presented, and many of its recommendations discussed, the committee being reappointed for the further consideration of the important questions involved, after having the advantage of hearing the matters debated in the House. The Convocation was prorogued to the 21st inst.

The *Guardian* says that the reopening of the Church of St. Burian, at Land's End, which took place on Saturday last, was an exceptional illustration of Church progress. A more remote spot with fewer inhabitants can hardly be imagined; yet the church was quite full when the Bishop of Exeter, after consecrating an addition to the churchyard at 10.15, entered it with a goodly band of neighbouring clergy, and celebrated the holy communion. In his sermon the right rev. prelate contended that new things were best when the old were brought back, and the old best when they were ever new. That was an old church after all, which had stood there many hundreds of years, and its most beautiful features were either old things or new made as like the old as possible; and as the windows were old ones reproduced, and the arches in the chancel were old, so they bore witness to that characteristic of the Divine teaching that the old and new were bound up in one another, and that there was nothing new without something old.

Mr. Mackenzie resumed the celebration of the holy communion on Sunday at St. Alban's, Holborn, wearing a richly-coloured chasuble, and maintaining the eastern position during the celebration of prayer.—Some correspondence has passed between the Bishop of London and the secretary of a committee of working men, who desired to consult him with reference to the affairs of St. Alban's. The Bishop declined to receive a deputation until informed of the points on which his advice was needed. After some delay the committee, pointing to the suspension of Mr. Mackenzie and the inhibition of his curates, asked where they were "to get holy communion." The Bishop replied that it must be administered to them by their incumbent. They might prefer, he added, a more ornamental ritual, but they might have, without any hindrance or difficulty, the holy communion celebrated with the same simple rites which had sufficed for tens of thousands of the most saintly sons and daughters of the Church of England.

Dr. Julius Eggeling, hitherto Professor of Sanskrit at University College, London, and Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society, has been appointed Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Edinburgh.

The Rev. D. Silvan Evans, Rector of Llanymddyfwr, Merionethshire, has been appointed to the Celtic chair at the University College of Wales.

The following is a list of army medical candidates who were successful at both the London and Netley examinations, having passed through a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, Netley:—H. Charlesworth, J. C. Dorman, G. H. Le Motte, W. L. Chester, E. A. Mapleton, E. W. Kelsall, D. O'Sullivan, C. E. Sharpe.

At the conclusion of the sessions of 1874-5 of the Royal Naval College the following officers, &c., obtained scholarships and certificates:—Commander E. G. Bourke, a scholarship and £50 for three years; Lieutenant C. G. Williams, £100 for three years; and W. J. Moore, £50 for three years. Honorary certificates have been awarded to the following officers:—Commanders E. G. Bourke and G. Osborne, Lieutenants C. G. Williams, W. J. Moore, A. F. Turner, H. B. Chevalier, W. H. G. Goodliffe, C. W. Dickinson, W. G. V. Baker, J. Durford, G. J. Bower, R. B. Mackenzie, R. W. Craigie, A. K. Woodrow, G. F. King Hall, C. P. Streeton, A. C. Carew, J. R. Rainier, T. F. D. Bridge, R. M., J. Ferris, E. A. Omanney, E. E. Pyne, R. M., B. Bradford, J. N. Hill, C. H. Adair, F. J. Grive, G. C. Langley, C. S. Donner, G. M. Henderson, F. W. Wylie, C. B. Vankoughnet, and Navigating-Lieutenants W. J. Bulmore and R. F. Foote. Certificates of proficiency in one or more special subjects have been awarded to the following:—Captains F. H. E. Owen, R.M.A., C. G. Knowles; Commander C. F. W. Johnson; Lieutenant R. W. Gore, R. W. S. Rogers, A. J. Pocklington, S. H. M. Login, J. L. Merx, E. H. Whish, E. H. S. Prefyan, G. H. Cherry, G. K. Gordon, J. B. Haye, G. P. Henderson, C. Harding, H. L. Fleet, D. Court, C. E. Willoughby, H. F. J. Wyatt, J. G. Scott, navigating, and Mr. A. Cunningham, of the mercantile marine.

The prizes were distributed at Dover College, on Wednesday week, by Mr. G. Goldney, M.P., in the presence of a large audience, among whom were Major Dickson, the member for the borough, the Mayor and Town Council, and many of the leading men of the district. The Astley exhibition was awarded to E. Bradley; Earl Granville's exhibition to C. R. Killick; the Freshfield exhibition, to P. E. Kingsford; and the Beaumont exhibition, to W. Brackenbury. The principal classical prizes were awarded to Raikes and Cradock. W. Brackenbury obtained the chief German and mathematical prizes, and Bowes the chief French prize. Norris carried off the prizes for the English essay and Greek Testament.

The prize day at Sherborne School was on Tuesday week. According to regular custom, the "breaking-up concert" was on the previous evening, in the school music-room. Special interest was attached to it this year, as "The May-Queen" formed the second part under the direction of Mr. J. R. Sterndale Bennett, M.A., who is one of the mathematical masters of the school and choirmaster. It was performed exactly in accordance with his father, the late Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's, arrangements as to orchestra. This, the twenty-sixth concert of the school musical society, was most successful, and the room was crowded by a most appreciative audience. The prize day began, as usual, with morning service in chapel, at half-past ten; and after the Governors' meeting the prizes were given away, in the large school-room, at twelve o'clock. The Head Master, the Rev. H. D. Harper, said the school had been for the second time examined under the Oxford and Cambridge Examination Board, and he spoke very strongly of the excellence and thoroughness of the examination. The governors of the school had awarded the school exhibition to Attwater; the classical and mathematical medals to Attwater; Lewiston prize for classics to Upcott, minor; and prize for divinity to Upcott, minor.

The foundation-stone of the new King's School, Chester, will be laid early in September by the Duke of Westminster. W. S. Waymouth, B.A., of Clare College, Cambridge, Assistant Master in the Newcastle Grammar School, has been appointed Senior Assistant Master.

The prizes were given away at the Whitgift School, Croydon, on the 30th ult., by J. Bryce, D.C.L., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. The school, which was opened in 1871, is now attended by nearly 280 boys who live in Croydon and the surrounding district.

The Royal Assent has been given to a long-standing scheme of the late Endowed Schools Commissioners with respect to the King's School, Warwick. The school itself was founded by a charter of King Henry VIII, in the year 1546, at which time the charity estate was assessed as being worth £58 14s. 4d. per annum. In addition to the value of the present buildings (about £2000), the income of the trust established by this scheme is rather in excess of £1000 a year. A portion of this, however, to the extent of £630, is derived from the appropriation to educational purposes of certain local charities. The thirtieth clause in the principal Endowed Schools Act of 1869 authorises a transfer of such a kind as this. The trustees of Henry VIII's charity also provide a piece of land, covering twelve acres, as a site for the new schools; and the trustees of Sir Thomas White's charity have agreed to further endow the foundation with the capital sum of £25,000 Consols. This latter charity consisted of a loan fund for the benefit of the townspeople, and the diversion of its revenues is effected under the above-recited section of the Act. Now that the scheme has become law, the Earl of Warwick, the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the Mayor, and the Recorder take office as ex-officio members of the new governing body. Eleven other members will shortly be nominated by the Town Council and the managers of the local charities, and the remaining three will be elected by the votes of the rest. The new governors are entitled to spend £10,000 in establishing a grammar school for 250 boys, and at the same time to apply a yearly subsidy of £800 to its maintenance. The sum of £4000 also goes towards a middle boys' school and a girls' school, which will receive £300 and £400 as subsidy respectively. In the grammar school the boys will be charged a fee of £6 to £12, according to circumstances, and not more than £4 for boarding. The Greek language to be taught for an extra fee of £3. In the two others the fee ranges from £2 to £4; the course of instruction for the girls including needlework, domestic economy, and the laws of health. The scheme provides for the institution of a fund to serve as a nucleus for the awarding of pensions and superannuation grants hereafter to the teachers on the foundation. A fair provision is made for scholarships in the three schools; and a sum of £300 a year is set apart to the Fulke and Weale Exhibitions, of £50 each in value, in favour of boys in the grammar school. Her Majesty also sanctioned the transfer to the governing body of the right of appointing the Head Master to that school. This privilege has hitherto vested in the Sovereign by right of the Crown.

Dr. Frankland reports that the river waters supplied to London in July maintained their improved summer quality.

## The Extra Supplement.

## "LIGHTING THE BEACON—HA! HA! RESCUE!"

In the fresco of "St. Cecilia" in the "Poets' Hall" of the Westminster Palace, Mr. John Tenniel displayed, early in his career, very considerable powers in the highest walk of design, that of monumental decoration. But for this, the loftiest branch of pictorial art there is, alas! but little or no demand in this country. Since then Mr. Tenniel has supplied the weekly "cartoon" in *Punch*, with which not only our readers, but the whole British race all over the world have been for so many years familiar. It is hard to realise how severely an artist's resources must be tested and taxed to furnish such pictorial commentaries on current events with such unfaltering promptitude, such unfailing ability, and such inexhaustible variety. Each one of those weekly cartoons have the essential elements of a picture, so far as invention, composition, and draughtsmanship are concerned; and we need not say that the designs are often strikingly noble and poetic; that, when humorous, they are always genial, never coarse; and when satirical they are rarely, if ever, disfigured by unjustifiable personal caricature. But, besides all this, they are distinguished by a simple and dignified style of figure-draughtsmanship, which is doubtless referable to the artist's early practice as a mural decorator. The mere space is limited, but the art is of that kind that would bear being amplified to correspond with the dimensions of a great national building. Something of the same elevated character is apparent in the execution of the very original and spirited conception we have engraved, and which appeared in the form of a water-colour drawing in the recent exhibition of the Institute. The exciting dramatic incident here represented explains itself at a glance. The man's jacket or corslet of leather covered with small plates or scales of armour, his skirt of some animal's skin, his hose fastened with crossed thongs, carry us back to the troublous Anglo-Saxon times when the inhabitants of those isles were in constant danger of invasion, incursion, and ravage from the Danes and Norsemen. Naturally these depredators would often land under cover of night, hence the necessity of erecting on prominent points along the coast beacons that could be lighted at the first alarm and on short notice, in order to muster the then thinly-scattered population for defence. This watcher has been surprised on a dark and stormy night; the enemy is close upon him; he has barely time to reach the beacon before the arrows of the pirates whiz about him; yet, scorning to fly—true to his duty and his post in the face of certain death—he mounts the scaffold, he climbs the mast, he thrusts the lighted torch among the combustibles before prepared, the flame darts forth, making him a fairer target by its bright reflection; he has but one moment to shout defiantly, "Ha, ha! the rescue!" when an arrow pierces his heart.

## "MORNING ON THE MOORS."

The title of the illustration with which Mr. G. B. Goddard has furnished us will suggest to many a very different scene from that the artist has represented, or at least very different incidents. From dawn on Thursday last, and for several weeks to come, "Morning on the Moors" meant and will mean to thousands a scene anything rather than peaceful, pastoral, or bucolic. War was then declared against the whole race of grouse, and hostilities will soon be extended to black cock, partridge, and pheasant, and the rest of their allies. As we write, far and wide are skirmishing an army of keen sportsmen, and every breeze across the expansive moors vibrates to and echoes the bang of the gun that carries death to some poor feathered biped. The subject before us is, as we say, a very different one. It is a serene, sunny morning, probably later in the year. It is, we imagine, like Mr. Millais's picture, the "fringe of the moor," where the lean kine find fragrant, if scanty, herbage. Nothing disturbs the repose save the lowing of the scattered herd, the tinkle of the bell round the throat of the white cow, and perhaps an occasional bark from the dog. A pretty red lassie, with a petted child, take the place of the ruthless sportsman; gently she will tend her charge all day by aid of a sheep-dog not less sagacious than pointer or setter; and her spoils will be a well-filled milk-pail instead of a bag of slaughtered birds. We may remind the reader that Mr. Goddard, the designer of this illustration, is the painter of the large and strikingly vigorous and characteristic picture of Lord Wolverton's pack of bloodhounds in full career, which attracted so much attention in the last Royal Academy exhibition.

## "ONCE UPON A TIME."

Once upon a time there were two kings; the one king had a handsome son, and the other king had a beautiful daughter, and—. Once upon a time there was a fairy who lived in a gold mine; her gold-spangled dress was lined with bank-notes, and—. Once upon a time there was a little boy named Jack; a wonderful bean-stalk grew in the garden, and—. With such an exordium commenced, we remember, some nursery stories of our childhood; and, doubtless, in a similar manner began many more. But beyond the initiatory phrase, those stories have, alas! vanished from memory, leaving only a vague sense of wonder and delight—tender and sweet, however, as the flowers of departed summers. It is in all likelihood some fairy tale of entralling interest that the little reader in M. Lobrichon's pleasant picture is about to relate to her audience—few but fitting; and, though we are not let into the secret of what happened "once upon a time" in this case, yet we can all, old or young, sympathise with the eager curiosity and delightful anticipations of this pretty little group of listeners. The rising French painter of this picture evinces close observation of the ways of children, and a happy knack of seizing their characteristic traits. Our Engraving is taken from a photograph published by Messrs. Goupil and Co.

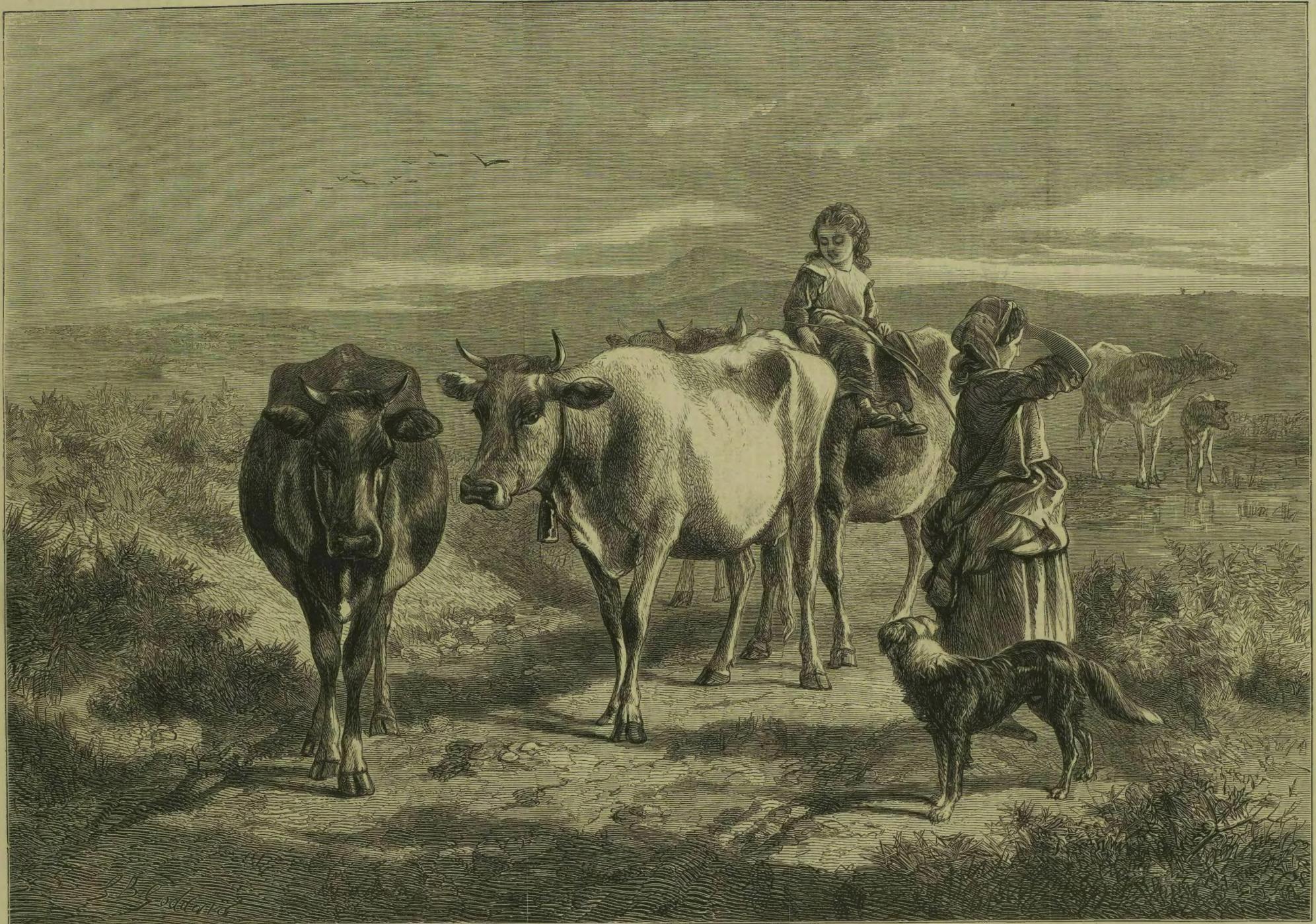
A Roman Catholic chapel at Shoreham, erected by the Dowager Duchess of Norfolk, was opened on Wednesday.

Mr. John Hullah, in his report on the musical examinations conducted by him as inspector in the training colleges, notes a general improvement in the students' performances. In the capacities of the musical instructors there is a decided improvement. He condemns "singing by ear," and terms it "absolutely sterile."

The *Sussex Daily News* states that about the time that the work of the Sub-Wendell exploration was last interrupted the Duke of Devonshire and other gentlemen interested in this important scientific investigation sent further contributions to the funds. This timely provision of the sinews of war has enabled Mr. H. Willett, F.G.S., the director of the exploration, to announce that he has completed contracts with the Diamond Boring Company to 2000 ft. This depth has all along been regarded as the *ultima Thule* of the undertaking, and when it is reached it is understood that the exploration will cease.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford Mr. Henry Broadbent, B.A., late Scholar, now Fellow, of Exeter, has been elected Derby Scholar for the year 1873. Mr. Broadbent obtained a first class at both the first and second public examinations, was elected Ireland Scholar in 1873, Craven Scholar in 1874, and obtained the Chancellor's prize for a Latin essay in 1875.



"MORNING ON THE MOORS."



"ONCE UPON A TIME." BY T. LOBRICHON.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Time was that when a metropolitan member was alluded to it was with a sarcastic laugh, for reasons at that period sufficiently obvious. Of late years metropolitan constituents have been better represented, though there are still some of them who keep up the tradition of negative specialty. One of these, who has often shown how worthy he is to preserve recollections of his predecessors, recently exceeded himself in fatuity; for he absolutely, in solemn seriousness, intimated that next Session he should ask the House to limit the speeches of members to half an hour, unless special leave be given to them to exceed that limit. Nothing could exceed the spontaneity of the burst of ironical laughter with which the proposal was greeted, much to the stolid astonishment of the proposer. Be it said, however, that the idea, although Quixotic in the extreme, may naturally have arisen out of the increase of garrulity which is evident every year. None but the Speaker, the clerks at the table, and any one else who is condemned to sit in the Chamber all night, night after night, can form any idea of the "wifly-washy everlasting flow" of talk which modern legislators inflict on those who are obliged to sit by while they talk. Once on a time, the Appropriation Bill was considered so much in the nature of a blessing that it was in a manner held sacred, and no one ventured to intrude a word while it was solemnly passing through its different stages. Now parliamentary swash-bucklers or puny whistlers, as the case may be, treat the bill with contempt by grafting on it their puerilities or their impertinences, according to their temperament. For instance, on one stage of the present Appropriation Bill an Irish member, who is not an Irishman by birth, but has become more Irish than the Irish themselves, and who is, it may well be believed, more genuinely interested in what he thinks are the rights of Ireland than most of the national pseudo-patriots, made a curious appeal to the Government. With an illogicality which was Hibernian, he urged that, as the O'Connell Centenary had passed off in an orderly and even dignified manner, so far as the people were concerned, an amnesty should be granted to the Fenian political prisoners. Towards the end of his observations he was evidently under the influence of strong emotion; but his almost pathetic adjuration was quite thrown away, since no one above the rank of an Under-Secretary being present, no reply was given to him.

According to Mr. Grant-Duff, the statement of the Indian Budget was peculiarly favoured this year, inasmuch as a larger number of members were present to listen to it than he remembered for many a Session. In a degree this was so; but relatively to the importance of the subject, which one or two members insist on, there was still a sparse audience. In the outset, as ever, Mr. Fawcett—who had a dilatory motion on the paper in which he complained of the custom of delaying the delivery of the Indian financial statement till a day or two before the close of the Session—declaimed on his grievance with copious rotundity and wearisome iteration, and gave a second edition of his first speech in Committee at the end of the debate, what he said, and the way he said it, suggesting recollections of that sage Eastern hawker of fruit who cried his wares in the large and little compound phrase, "In the name of the Prophet—figs." Perhaps no Under-Secretary for India has ever contrived to lighten the delivery of the Indian Budget like Lord George Hamilton. In the first place, "he speaks his speech trippingly on the tongue," and pleasantly; then he does not attempt to simulate profundity, or even deep understanding, of the financial mysteries he is exhibiting, but he glides over figures and their presumable results as if he was mentally skating over them. Thus, after having propounded the usual multiform calculations, which are divided into "regular Budget, actual, extraordinaries" and Heaven knows what else besides, and having shown that on one account there is a deficit of a million and a half, which, by a shuffling of the cards, becomes a surplus of two millions; he next shows that there is a charge of four millions for extraordinary expenditure, for which there is no provision, but which, by the simple process of cutting it off and laying it aside, need not be taken into consideration; and then he proves that, though expenditure is increasing and revenue declining, everything is financially safe and satisfactory. If the youthful Under-Secretary does not actually succeed in solving the financial problem of a reel in a bottle, he contrives to make an agreeable speech, which is as much as can be expected of him. On this occasion notice had been given of a formidable critic on Indian finance in the person of Mr. Smollett. He was in good form, and rattled away in his most ruspian manner. Unfortunately, prejudice, exaggeration, and egotism were so patent as to deprive his speech of much of the force which was inherent in it. His sarcasms, his humour, and his audacious boldness of phrase were present in sufficient quantity; but he left the impression that he had been mainly drawing on a distorted imagination.

Somewhere about eleven o'clock one night Lord Hartington rose to take a review of the Session and to criticise the conduct of business by the Government. Seldom has a leader of opposition had a better case, and it is not to be denied that Lord Hartington made the best of it, according to his lights. He had got all the facts together and presented them with adequate sequence; he was spirited as much as it is possible for him to be spirited, and he was encouraged by the constant applause of the Opposition, who cheered him right logically. Beyond this there is little to say, and there was an expression mounting over Mr. Disraeli's countenance, as he noted down points from time to time, that was ominous of retort, which might be courteous, but might also be scathing. It had been arranged that the discussion should be confined to the speeches of the two leaders, and so the Prime Minister immediately followed Lord Hartington. A more marvellous physical effort has seldom been witnessed. Palpably Mr. Disraeli had wound up his faculties to an extraordinary height, and resolved that mind should triumph over matter. From first to last his voice preserved its equality of tone, and he spoke at a high pitch, and as he examined with a minuteness of detail which is unusual with him every point made by his adversary, there came forth flashes of humour, sarcastic epigrams, and eccentric, though opposite, phraseology, which kept the whole audience in a state of delightful twitter, such as they like to enjoy, but which they had hardly expected. It was emphatically a rhetorical success, and none the less, or rather the more, because, as a speech, it was essentially sophistick and an ingenious glossing over of the real question involved. In fact, it was a great deal more of a justification than an apology, and proved that his prime quality of audacity, however disguised by speciousness, has not yet deserted him. If, as some people say, this was in some sort a political and parliamentary vindication, it has this merit—that it will represent the special style of Mr. Disraeli very nearly as faithfully as most of the orations, at least of his mid-career.

Major W. Stevens, late of the 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment, was installed a Military Knight of Windsor at Tuesday morning's service at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. Major Stevens has seen much service in the China and A-hante wars.

## PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Yesterday week Lord Oranmore, referring to a report in a Roman Catholic paper, inquired whether it was true that Cardinal Manning was a guest at a garden party given by the Prince of Wales and was specially introduced to her Majesty and graciously received. The Duke of Richmond protested against such a question being put, but stated that, though Cardinal Manning was present at the party, it happened that the Prince did not see him, and therefore could not have presented him to the Queen. Several bills were afterwards advanced a stage. The Unseaworthy Ships Bill was brought from the Commons, read the first time, and ordered for second reading on Monday. The Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Bill was passed through Committee, and the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Act Amendment Bill, the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, the East India Home Government Appointments Bill, Public Health Act (Scotland) Amendment Bill, and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act (1869) Amendment Bill, and the Common Law Procedure Act (1852) Extension Bill were severally read the second time.

The House held a short sitting on Saturday, and read the third time the Parliamentary Elections (Returning Officers) Bill, the Militia Laws Consolidation Bill, the Government Officers' Security Bill, and the Metropolitan Board of Works Loan Bill. There were passed through Committee the Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Acts Amendment Bill, the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, East India House Government Appointments Bill, Public Health Act (Scotland) Amendment Bill, and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act Amendment Bill. The Agricultural Holdings Bill and the Judicature Act Amendment Bill were brought up from the Commons, and their consideration fixed for Monday. The National School Teachers (Ireland) Residence Bill was read the first time.

Several bills were discussed and advanced on Monday. The Commons' amendments to the Chimney-Sweepers Bill, the Copyright of Designs Bill, the Agricultural Holdings Bill, the Judicature Act Amendment Bill, the Ecclesiastical Fees Redistribution Bill, and the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill were considered. The National Schools-Teachers (Ireland) Bill, the Unseaworthy Ships Bill, the Public Works Loans Bill, and the National School-Teachers' Residences (Ireland) Bill were read the second time. The Sanitary Laws (Dublin) Amendment Bill was passed through Committee. The Ecclesiastical Commission Acts Amendment Bill, the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, the East India Home Government Appointments Bill, the Public Health (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill, and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act Amendment Bill were read the third time.

On Tuesday the Legal Practitioners Bill, the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, the Local Authorities Loans Bill, the Sheriffs' Substitute (Scotland) Bill, and the Remission of Penalties Bill were read the second time; the National School-Teachers (Ireland) Bill, the Unseaworthy Ships Bill, the Public Works Loans Bill, and the National School-Teachers' Residences (Ireland) Bill were passed through Committee; and the Commons' amendments to the Registration of Trade Marks Bill were agreed to. Notice was given by Lord Delawarr that next Session he will call attention to the subject of compulsory education, especially with reference to the operation of the Agricultural Children Acts.

The Royal assent (by commission) was given, on Wednesday, to a number of public and private bills. Subsequently the National School Teachers (Ireland) Bill, the Unseaworthy Ships Bill, the Public Works Loans Bill, the Sanitary Law (Dublin) Amendment Bill, and the National School Teachers' Residences (Ireland) Bill were read the third time; and the Legal Practitioners Bill, the Appropriation Bill, the Local Authorities' Loans Bill, the Sheriffs' Substitutes (Scotland) Bill, and the Remission of Penalties Bill were passed through Committee.

On Thursday the Legal Practitioners Bill, the Appropriation Bill, the Local Authorities' Loans Bill, the Sheriffs' Substitutes (Scotland) Bill, and the Remission of Penalties Bill were read the third time and passed. The Commons' reasons for disagreeing to one of the Lords' amendments to the Offences Against the Person Bill were considered, and the Lords' amendment was rejected upon. The Bill was then passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Unseaworthy Ships Bill was read the third time yesterday week, and the Judicature Act Amendment Bill was considered on the report. By special permission, the bill was allowed to be read the third time at once. On the motion for the second reading of the Appropriation Bill the Marquis of Hartington reviewed the conduct of the Government during the Session, in a condemnatory sense, and Mr. Disraeli defended it in a vigorous speech. Beginning with the labour laws, Lord Hartington admitted that the Government had dealt with them wisely and boldly; but there was no difficulty about the matter, and the Opposition had put into the bill all that was really valuable. None of the other social questions affecting the condition of the people had been dealt with completely. No principle had been established, and no problem had been solved. In fact, the Cabinet resembled more than anything else a social science congress, with the Prime Minister as its president. But none of their measures came up to Mr. Disraeli's magniloquent description of them. The Public Health Bill was mere draughtsmen work; the Artisans' Dwellings Bill a mere enlargement of the Glasgow and Edinburgh improvements, which other towns were invited to accept; and the Friendly Societies Bill made no difference in the existing state of things. Next, the Marquis related in detail what he called the real history of the Merchant Shipping Bill, and of its successor, the Unseaworthy Ships Bill, in which also he claimed for the Opposition the chief credit. Next he ridiculed Mr. Disraeli's assertion that the Government had reconstructed the Judicature Bill, and spoke in the same scornful tone of the Agricultural Holdings Bill, and other measures of the Government. He then referred to Mr. Disraeli's remarks on the three sections of the Opposition, and contended that no loss of time had been caused by the Opposition. On the contrary, he claimed for it the credit of having supported the Government in passing the Irish Coercion Act. If any time had been wasted it was by the feebleness of the Government. Finally, he criticised, with much bitterness, Mr. Disraeli's mode of leading the House, and pointed to the number of personal and privilege questions which had been raised, in which the dignity of the House had been lowered, and he concluded by declaring that the Session had been aimless and barren. Mr. Disraeli compared Lord Hartington's speech to the military manoeuvre known as "covering the retreat," and retorted that he in his turn was not able to criticise Lord Hartington's conduct because he had done absolutely nothing. In fact the catalogue of the Opposition's doings was barren and ignominious. It had attempted nothing, it had given no counsel, it had developed no policy; and, if it had not been for Lord Hartington's high breeding, the Opposition could hardly be said to have been represented at all. Replying in detail to his criticisms, he contended that, though Mr. Lowe's amendment to the Labour Laws Bill was a valuable one, it had nothing to do with the principle of the bill; and,

as to the Artisans' Dwellings Bill, before the year was out many millions of money would be invested under it. Mr. Disraeli also entered into a long history of the Merchant Shipping Bill and the Unseaworthy Ships Bill, and showed, by a comparison of dates, that the Ministry had actually considered the question of introducing another Bill before the original bill was withdrawn. Seriatim he touched on all the bills at which Lord Hartington had sneered, and vindicated the permissive principle on which they were founded. With regard to the charge of faction, against which Lord Hartington had defended himself without being accused—a dangerous practice, Mr. Disraeli remarked—he had never made any such charge, although on the Regimental Exchanges Bill the front Opposition bench had spent five days on a single clause. The backwardness of Supply was due to the fact that the Government had not asked for these restrictions on the motions of private members by which the late Government had benefited. By way of retort to Lord Hartington's criticisms on his management, he reminded him that the only time Lord Hartington took up a decided position and attempted to do anything—viz., on the Publication of Debates—he was beaten by an overwhelming majority, and all his most experienced and influential supporters voted against him. Did Lord Hartington fix on him the responsibility of the scenes in which Mr. Sullivan and Dr. Kencaid were the chief actors? As to the results of the Session, had the Marquis proved that the Government had done nothing, or that he himself had done anything? In a few days, when the authentic record of the Session was laid before it, the country would recognise that the work of Parliament was eminently calculated to benefit the country. He did not claim credit for himself, but he attributed it to his colleagues (and no Minister had ever possessed colleagues more able or devoted in Cabinet or in Parliament), to the patriotism of Parliament, and to the good feeling of gentlemen on both sides of the House. The Appropriation Bill was read the second time, and some other bills were advanced a stage.

On going into Committee, last Saturday, on the Appropriation Bill, Mr. Mitchell-Henry made an earnest appeal to the Government for the granting of an amnesty to the Fenian prisoners now undergoing sentence. The Remission of Penalties Bill was discussed on Report, and eventually an amendment made that the increased powers of the Home Secretary to remit penalties should be confined strictly to this bill and not extend to other Acts. The Trades Marks Registration Bill was passed through Committee, and, by leave, read the third time at once. The Land Titles and Transfer Bill passed through Committee. The Lords' amendments to the Employers and Workmen Bill were considered. On the consideration of the Lords' amendments to the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Bill, several amendments were proposed, but were opposed by the Government and failed. The Sheriffs' Substitutes (Scotland) Bill was passed through Committee; the Foreign Jurisdiction Bill was read the second time; and the Local Authorities' Loans Bill and the Department of Science and Art Bill were read the third time and passed. The third reading of the House Occupiers' Disqualification Removal Bill was opposed by several hon. members on the Liberal side of the House, and eventually the debate was adjourned. Notice being taken that forty members were not in their places, the House was counted, and, only thirty-six hon. gentlemen being present, the House stood adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

On Monday the Lords' amendments to the Militia Law Bill were agreed to; the Appropriation Bill, the Land Titles and Transfer Bill, the Sheriffs' Substitutes (Scotland) Bill, and the Foreign Jurisdiction Bill were read the third time. On the motion for going into Committee on the Indian Accounts, Mr. Fawcett moved a resolution complaining of the lateness of the period at which the Indian Budget was brought forward. On a division, the motion was lost by 90 to 55. In Committee Lord George Hamilton made his financial statement for India, which embraced the years 1873, 1874, and 1875. He showed that, on the whole, though there was little change or diminution of expenditure, the revenue was safe, and the deficits decreasing to such an extent as to justify the expectation of a balance between income and outlay. Incidentally the noble Lord mentioned that the cost of the famine in Bengal had been £3,822,000, and that but for that calamity there would have been a surplus for 1873-4. For the current year the revenue was estimated at £48,984,000, and the expenditure at £50,070,000; but the actual income had grown by £1,086,000, and the expenditure by £192,000, so that the figures were £893,000 better than the estimate, while he was led to believe that they would eventually grow into a surplus. As to the year 1875-6, the revenue was estimated to show a satisfactory increase. The expenditure was no doubt swollen, but the best energies of the Government would be directed to keep it down, and there would still be a surplus of half a million sterling of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure. In the course of his speech the noble Lord explained what had been the produce of the various taxes and the nature and amount of the outlay upon the guaranteed and reproductive public works, and in concluding he observed that the condition of Indian finance was not unsatisfactory, in proof of which he pointed to its credit in the market. That, he admitted, might be due in some degree to the connection of India with this country, but, whatever the cause, there was no doubt that the credit of India had risen since 1865 in even greater proportion than our own. Mr. Smollett attacked the system of extraordinary public works, especially works of irrigation, and moved a resolution condemning the principle of borrowing large sums of money in order to carry on through Government agency undertakings of a speculative character, which past experience has proved to be unremunerative; Sir G. Balfour canvassed the speech of Lord G. Hamilton minutely, expressing his approval of the abolition of the Customs Duties, condemning the increase of the Military Estimates, and dissenting from Mr. Smollett's views on the irrigation question; Mr. C. Denison censured the system by which numerous staff officers are employed in India, with little to do and large salaries; Mr. Cross commented on the import duties on cotton goods; and Sir W. Lawson made a speech on the opium traffic; Sir G. Campbell warned the House against taking so sanguine a view of Indian finance as the Under-Secretary; Mr. Kinnaud, Mr. Grant Duff, and Mr. Fawcett made some brief remarks, and Lord G. Hamilton having replied, Mr. Smollett's amendment was negatived by 66 to 21, and Lord G. Hamilton's resolution was agreed to. The Lords' amendments to the Commons' amendments to the Judicature Act were agreed to.

On Wednesday the Lords' amendments to the Public Works Loans Bill, the Copyright Designs Bill, the Unseaworthy Ships Bill, and the Agricultural Holdings Bill were considered, and the report of the East Indian Revenue accounts was received. The House then adjourned till Friday.

On Friday the Session was brought to a close.

A practical school of astronomy, the first in France, and probably the only one in Europe, has been opened under the direction of Captain Mouchez, at the Observatory of Montsouris, close to Paris. The instruction is gratuitous, but the pupils are required to show sufficient theoretical knowledge to follow the practical studies with profit.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing on the Brighton Club day proved, as usual, below the average of the Sussex fortnight, and needs little comment. Allmette made very light of her 12lb. penalty in the Two-Year-Old Stakes, and we understand that over half a mile she is the smartest youngster in the great French stable. Strathallan was once more backed by his party, but ran little better than he did at Goodwood, and is evidently a much overrated colt. Lewes more than maintained its reputation, and, under the judicious management of Mr. Verrill, is fast taking rank among the best meetings of the year. The Astley Stakes, a new race for two-year-olds, proved a gigantic success, obtaining no less than seventy-four subscribers. Nine of these came to the post; and the unlucky Gilestone, who took a 3lb. maiden allowance, was once more made first favourite. This time, however, he gave his backers no hope of success at any part of the struggle, for Lady Mostyn went to the front before half the journey was accomplished, and won very easily indeed. She is a very fine filly, by Lord Clifden-Annette, and is the property of Mrs. Drewitt, the widow of the late well-known trainer; Julia Picham and Father Claret ran well under their penalties, but had no chance with the winner. In the Queen's Plate Bortman gave us further evidence of his newly-acquired staying powers, and raced Kaiser to a complete stand-still. Surely it is almost time for Mr. Savile's game little horse to enjoy his well-earned rest! Trappist and Cate-eye were made equal favourites for the County Cup; but the latter, who received 22lb. from the Stewards' Cup winner, secured a ten-length victory with absurd ease. The pair ran in the last-mentioned race, and Trappist had no difficulty in conceding exactly the same weight which he was asked to do on Saturday, and the difference in his form since his brilliant achievement is, to say the least of it, very remarkable. The result of the Lewes Grand Handicap must have made the Liverpool backers of Fraulein (8st. 7lb.) feel sorcer than ever; for she won with so much in hand that it is clear that over a distance of ground she is one of the very best animals in training. Scamp (8st. 2lb.) could not live with her for a single stride when Goater let her out, and the field was completely spread-eagled. When the style in which Scamp performed at Ascot and Goodwood is taken into consideration, it is plain that it is almost impossible to overrate her merits, and Marie Sturt herself would find this quondam T.Y.C. mere a very tough customer over a distance of ground. Lady Mostyn added to her laurels by running away from M. de Fligny and Red Cross Knight in the Priory Stakes. Some excuse may be made for the latter, as he got a very bad start; but nothing could have altered the result, and Lady Mostyn, who, unfortunately, is without engagements, is probably the best two-year-old we have seen in public up to the present time. We understand that Mrs. Drewitt has refused an offer of 2000 guineas for her.

Small fixtures at Egham, Windsor, Radcliffe, &c., have occupied the present week; but we shall have little to chronicle until the time-honoured meetings at Stockton and York. The St. Leger betting is in a very extraordinary condition. Salvator's case does not look so hopeless as when we last wrote; but Claremont, who is said to be considerably shaken by a strong gallop which he did on Tuesday, has been very roughly handled; while Gilbert, though firm at 100 to 15, is reported to be suffering from a sore back. Under these circumstances Camballo stands at the head of the quotations, a position he is scarcely likely to maintain; and really the market is in such a curious state that we should not be surprised to find some apparently hopeless outsider—say Sister to Minster—elevated to the head of the poll. A subscription has been set on foot to present a testimonial to George Fordham, and "the demon" is such a universal favourite that sportsmen of all grades are sure to respond gladly.

Two very important county cricket-matches have been played during the present week. Derbyshire is fast taking a leading position among cricketing counties; still the Notts team proved rather too powerful opponents, and won by 117 runs. Wild (93 and 40) contributed greatly to the victory of Nottinghamshire, and A. Shaw's bowling was as effective as ever, and, in the second innings of Derbyshire he took eight wickets at the insignificant cost of 25 runs. Yorkshire v. Middlesex proved a closer contest, though in the end the "big county" was 52 runs to the good. The scoring was not very heavy on either side, and Mr. W. H. Meadow (38) was decided the hero of the match, as, in addition to making such good use of the willow, he took no less than twelve wickets. Mr. A. H. Snow got rid of seven men, and, on the other side, Hill and Lockwood were credited with ten and eight wickets respectively.

The principal contest in the Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta at Cowes on Thursday week was for the Town Cup, value £100, which was won by the Corinne by the narrow margin of one second, after one of the closest races ever witnessed in the Solent. The final race took place on the following day, when a cup of the value of £100, presented by the Marquis of Londonderry, was sailed for. Six vessels competed, and a close finish between the Gwendolin and the Olga resulted in the success of the former by four minutes.

The Southern Yacht Club Regatta took place on Saturday and Monday last. On the latter day eleven yachts started for a £100 cup presented by the club, and the Vol-av-Vent, which has been carrying all before her of late, added one more victory to her list.

The Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta began, on Tuesday, at Ryde, the race being for the vice-commander's prize, a cup, value £100. Eleven yachts entered, and, after an exciting race, the cup was won by Major Ewing's Gwendolin. Three matches were sailed on Wednesday, all the entries, with one exception, being cutters. The match for yachts over ten and not exceeding thirty tons brought out four competitors, and Mr. Sinclair's Vanessa won the first and Mr. Wells's Thought the second prize. The match for yachts of ten tons and under was won by the Zephyr. The Norman, after an exciting race, won the £50 prize in the match for cutters above thirty and not exceeding forty tons.

Captain Webb swam out of Dover Harbour on Thursday afternoon at five o'clock, fine weather favouring him as he commenced his daring attempt to swim across the English Channel. No news of his progress had reached us when we went to press.

Negotiations are pending for a race for the sculling championship of England between Joseph Sadler, who holds the title at present, and Robert Watson Boyd. It is likely to take place in the autumn.

Grouse-shooting began on Thursday last, and, according to all accounts, the sport is likely to be unusually good.

The archery competition at Richmond, last week, was a successful and pleasant one. The gentleman's champion medal for 1875-6 was won by Mr. G. Fryer, of the Royal Toxophilites, Regent's Park; and the lady champion ship for the year was secured by Miss Hollins, of the Cheltenham society.

Mr. Stanton, of Hornsey, and M. Thuitlet, a Frenchman, rode a bicycle-match of fifty miles for £100 and the champion ship, at Southsea, on Monday, and the former won by only half a yard.

After one or two somewhat uninteresting *Railways*, the August number is a remarkably good one. It opens with a

portrait and memoir of Sir Henry James Tufton, a very prominent member of our leading coaching clubs. "Finis coronat opus" is a most interesting review of Mr. Meriv's turf career, and when we say that it is written in "Ampion's" best style, we cannot award higher praise. We must confess that we shall be very glad to see the last of "Frank Raleigh of Watercombe," as, to our mind, it is at least 21lb. below *Emily's* form; but "The Road in 1875" is decidedly interesting. "Cricket" is an unusually good review of the Oxford and Cambridge and Eton and Harrow matches, and "Our Van" is as sparkling and full of anecdotes as ever.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The directors of the Bank of England on Thursday reduced the minimum rate of discount from 2½ per cent, at which it was fixed on July 29, to 2 per cent.

The fourteenth cabmen's shelter erected in connection with the Cabmen's Shelter Fund was, on Thursday, placed on the cabstand by the Brecknock Arms, Camden-road.

Mr. Disraeli and many of her members of the Government were present at the Ministerial dinner held at Greenwich, on Wednesday, in anticipation of the close of the Session.

Sir Charles Reed, chairman of the London School Board, presided on Tuesday evening, at the opening of a new school in Gainborough-road, Hackney-wick.

Through the incautious act of searching with a lighted candle for the source of an escape of gas in a house at Streatham, a servant-girl has been dreadfully burned, and now lies in a precarious state.

A grant of 100 guineas has been voted by the Corporation of London to the Princess Louise Home and National Society for the Protection of Girls; and the Goldsmiths' Company has given £100 to the Council of the Charity Organisation Society.

Before the Metropolitan Board of Works separated, yesterday week, for the vacation, it confirmed a recommendation of the works committee that an improvement scheme should be prepared with respect to eleven acres of houses in Holborn and Nine in Whitechapel which were unfit for human habitation.

The annual award of certificates of merit to the pupils of the Crystal Palace School of Engineering was made last Saturday in the South Tower of the Crystal Palace, in which the school is carried on, several of the directors and a number of the friends of the pupils being present.

Beneath the carriage-way in the middle of Oxford-street a curious subterranean building was discovered on Monday morning. The building is of brick and contains several rooms. The discovery was made by some workmen while laying a main-pipe.

In answer to a deputation, on Saturday, of dealers in foreign cattle, who complained of the existing legislation with regard to the foot-and-mouth disease, the Duke of Richmond, while dissenting from a proposition that laws on the subject tended rather to increase than to diminish the evil, promised to confer with the Council.

The executive committee for carrying out the arrangements in connection with next year's international exhibition and congress at Brussels met again, yesterday week, at the Mansion House—Dr. Farr, F.R.S., in the chair. The general regulations for British exhibitors were considered, and the appointment by the Brussels committee of Mr. Edmund Johnson as *commissaire d'affaires* was ratified.

By the opening of the Western Pumping Station at Pinelico, on Thurday week, the metropolitan main-drainage system was completed. The chairman and several members of the Metropolitan Board of Works and representatives of local boards were present at the ceremony, and, after a brief speech by Sir James Hogg, the engines were set in motion and the works were successfully put into operation.

On Wednesday about 600 children and friends of the northern schools of St. Martin's-in-the-fields, accompanied by the clergy, churchwardens, and officials, marched from the schools in Castle-street, Long-acre, to Waterloo station, where a special train was in readiness to convey them to Wimbledon; thence the procession proceeded through charming scenery to Mr. Higg's portion of Wimbledon Park, which he had lent for the occasion. The children were amply supplied with a variety of games, and provided for by the bountiful liberality of the parishioners and other friends. An efficient band of old scholars enlivened the proceedings, and a successful ascent of fire-balloons terminated the day's enjoyments.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London and County Bank, on Thursday week, the chairman, Mr. E. H. Lushington, referred to the exceptional losses which had been incurred. So far, he said, as the directors were aware, Messrs. Collie did not accept any of the bills the bank had received; there was, therefore, no opportunity of inquiring into their responsibility. They drew bills against merchants of good repute for value received or goods delivered; the merchants accepted the bills, and subsequently repudiated them. The report stated that Messrs. Collie and Co.'s draughts amounted to £213,398, which were held by the bank, and had not been or will not be paid at maturity or in full. The directors had twenty-two different names against the bills, and three names on each bill. To meet the loss incurred by these transactions the directors had transferred from the reserve to a special account the sum of £73,000. Mr. Lushington assured the shareholders that every effort was made to throw out bad bills, and that the board never had one moment of anxiety as to the security of legitimate joint-stock banking.

It was announced at a meeting of the executive committee of the Mansion House French Inundation Fund, yesterday week, that the sum so far contributed was £22,929; and it was agreed that Captain Rewick and Mr. John Furley should distribute the proceeds in France in co-operation with the French committee.—Her Majesty's Consul-General at Buda-Pesth has stated, in a despatch to the Foreign Office, that the news of the formation in London of a relief committee, headed by the Lord Mayor, has been most enthusiastically and gratefully received by the Hungarian people and by their governors. At a meeting held in the Mansion House, Mr. Vine, the secretary, has been desired to forward the first instalment of 5000 florins.—At a final meeting of the Cospatrick Relief Fund committee, held at the Mansion House on Monday, under the presidency of the Rev. S. Herring, the balance in hand of £512 was distributed among the several applicants.—The members of the London committee who are engaged in raising a fund towards the relief of the sufferers by the volcanic eruptions in Iceland held a meeting at the Mansion House on Tuesday, when it was reported that it had been determined to charter a vessel with a cargo of rye, to supply the immediate wants of those whom it was sought to help. The amount which had been received up to the present time was, however, short of what was required for the purpose—£1000 was still necessary; and an urgent appeal was made to the public to supply this sum.

Lord Carnarvon was, on Thursday week, waited upon by a deputation with reference to the proposed North-West African expedition, the object of which is to make a preliminary survey of the African coast opposite the Canary Islands, with the view of opening up communication with Central Africa. It is proposed to turn the Atlantic into the desert of Sahara. Sir Arthur Cotton explained that the route they proposed to open to Timbuctoo, the greatest central position in Africa, was by far the nearest and best. Either they could go there by land from the coast near the mouth of the river Ouro, along the edge of the great inland indent called El Juf (the Hollow), or they could let the sea in, and travel by water. They would thus get to the rear of the savage kingdom of Dahomey and Ashante, and have a *point d'appui* for civilising operations along the banks of the Niger. Mr. Donald Mackenzie said this hollow was believed to be 250 feet below the level of the Atlantic, and to be separated from it by a huge sand-bar about five miles across; and by cutting this bar by a canal and letting in the sea a great inland lake would be formed. The noble Earl wished the scheme, which he believed to be a great one, success, but could not say anything in the way of official sanction or encouragement.—His Lordship received last Saturday a deputation of gentlemen interested in the colonies, who advocated the erection of a Colonial Museum. His Lordship replied that he had been in correspondence with some of the colonies on the subject, and he was not without hope of overcoming the difficulties which were in the way. He had received offers in support of the proposal to the amount of nearly £10,000, which, however, was scarcely a third of the sum that would be required.

Last week 2100 births and 1310 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 173, and the deaths no less than 401, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 3 from small-pox, 41 from measles, 73 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 54 from whooping-cough, 9 from different forms of fever, and 132 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 322 deaths were referred, against 360 and 361 in the two preceding weeks. The fatal cases of measles, scarlet fever, whooping-cough, fever, and diarrhoea were less numerous than those returned in the previous week. Only nine deaths were referred to fever last week within the metropolitan registration area, being 30 less than the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years; 1 was certified as typhus, 7 as enteric or typhoid, and 1 as simple continued fever. The mean temperature continued considerably below the average during the first five days of August, but showed an excess on Friday and Saturday. The deaths of 5 infants, and of a youth aged nineteen years, were referred to simple cholera and choleric diarrhoea. Different forms of violence caused 59 deaths; 48 were the result of negligence or accident, including 23 from fractures and contusions, 15 from drowning, and 3 of infants under one year of age from suffocation. Eight of the deaths from fractures and contusions were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets. During the fourteen days ending last Saturday 29 deaths from drowning were registered in London, 15 being of children and young persons under twenty years of age. There is usually a considerable increase in the number of deaths from drowning during the summer, but the number of fatal cases recorded during the past two weeks exceeds the corrected average for the season by more than 25 per cent.

Mr. Gladstone has collected his recent pamphlets on the Vatican Decrees, and published them in a volume under the title of "Rome and the Newest Fashions in Religion," with a general preface, in which he replies to his critics.

The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Premier of Canada, who is on a tour through Scotland, was, on Tuesday, presented with the freedom of the Burgh of Irvine, Ayrshire, at a banquet given by the Town Council.

The Railway Commissioners have ordered the Brighton and South-Eastern Railway Companies to effect within a reasonable time communication for passengers between their stations at Tunbridge Wells. The Brighton Company has also been ordered to book to stations on the South-Eastern line.

The House Lench estate, situated near Evesham, Gloucestershire, comprising a mansion, woods, and numerous farms, containing together 2388 acres, including the advowson and next presentation to the living of House Lench, has been dispensed of by private treaty for £125,000 to the adjoining owner, the Rev. W. K. W. Chafy-Chafy.

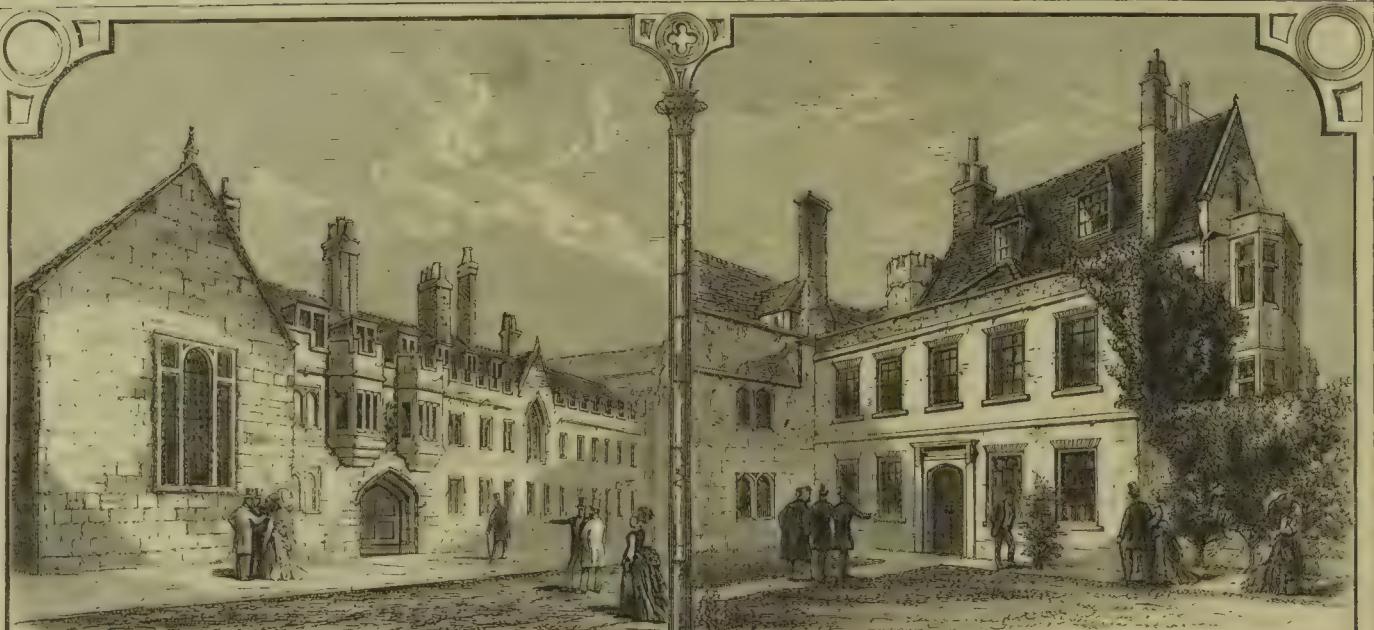
A new Townhall and public buildings, comprising commissioners' offices, free library, open and covered markets, and public baths, at West Bromwich, erected at a cost of some £30,000, were opened on Tuesday evening, when a dinner in honour of the occasion was given by Mr. R. Farley, the Chairman of the Local Board of Improvement Commissioners.

Earl Granville was present on Wednesday at a meeting held in Dover to promote the establishment of two free scholarships in connection with the National Training School for Music. His Lordship spoke of the refining and elevating influence of a knowledge of music; and of the importance of musical training being alike more general and efficient than at present. Almost sufficient money was subscribed to found both the contemplated scholarships.

It is stated in the report of the Midland Railway Company that the abolition of the second class has proved peculiarly successful, the receipts (notwithstanding the large reduction in first-class fares) having increased by £50,739 during the first half of the year. At a meeting of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, on Wednesday, the directors stated that they had decided not to adopt the policy of the Midland in abolishing second-class carriages.

The prize offered a few months ago of £50 by Mr. James Heywood, F.R.S., for the best essay on an "Address by the House of Commons to the Queen for the disuse of the damny clauses of the Athanasian Creed in the services of the Church of England," has been awarded to Mr. Charles Pebody, of Bristol; and a second prize of £25 has been awarded to Mr. Courtney Stanhope Kenny, Fellow of Downing College, Cambridge. The judges received 167 essays, and report that, with few exceptions, they were well-written papers. The two prize essays will be printed and published in a cheap form shortly.

The fine open-air swimming-bath for which Ashford is indebted to Mr. Cudworth, of the South-Eastern Railway, was on Wednesday the scene of an aquatic fête that attracted over 2000 spectators, the presence of several ladies making the scene particularly gay and lively. Captain Boyton gave his varied and amusing exhibition of the many uses to which the Boyton suit may be put, and volunteered his services in acknowledgment of the courtesy shown him by the directors of the South-Eastern. A series of keenly-contested swimming races also took place, and the eighth annual fête of the Ashford Swimming Bath lasted the whole afternoon. A dinner in honour of Captain Boyton's visit, presided over by Mr. Cockburn (superintendent of the South-Eastern), afterwards took place at the Saracen's Head, one of the finest old inns in the kingdom.



STREET FRONT.

MASER'S OLD HOUSE.



DINING HALL.



EXTERIOR OF DINING HALL.



IVY COURT.



LIBRARY.

### THE GREAT BLACK COCKATOO OF NEW GUINEA

The gardens of the Zoological Society have recently been enriched by the acquisition of the Great Black Cockatoo of New Guinea and the adjacent islands. The structure and habits of this bird render it one of the most remarkable of its tribe. Its favourite food in its native state consists of the kernel of the canary-nut, which grows on a lofty forest-tree abundant in the islands where the birds are found. These nuts are so excessively hard that it requires a very heavy hammer to break them; but they are readily opened by the extraordinary mandibles of the bird, who, taking one in its bill and holding it against the notch in the narrow upper mandible by means of the singular, horny-tipped, cylindrical tongue, cuts a notch in it by sawing the cutting front edge of the lower mandible from side to side. This done, it is enabled to break off a small piece of the hard shell by a strong bite, and then, with the long tip of the upper mandible, it picks out the kernel piecemeal. The tongue itself is very singular, being a bright red cylinder with a horny black tip, and having two roots diverging to each side of the lower jaw. The appearance of the bird is remarkable. The bill is of immense size and strength; the head very large, possessed of powerful muscles to wield the jaws, and covered with a feathered crest. Than this singular bird perhaps no living animal offers a more striking example of the exact relation that always exists between the structure of an animal and its habits.

It is evident that the form of its extraordinary bill alone enables it to live upon a kernel that cannot be obtained by any other bird.

The coloration of the animal is almost as remarkable as its structure. The entire plumage is slate black, powdered with the white excretion from the skin that is so abundant in cockatoos, pigeons, and some other birds. The bare, skinny cheeks are of a blood-red colour, varying in intensity with the health and condition of the bird. The scientific name of the species is *Microglossa aterraria*.

### PEMBROKE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

When Plancus was Consul, or, in other words, when Ainslie was Master—that is, from 1828 to 1870—Pembroke College, Cambridge, was in a decidedly dilapidated state. Picturesque it was, no doubt; but experience would tend to teach that picturesqueness, as regards persons, means poverty, patchwork, and dirt, and that, as regards edifices, it means draughts, rats,

mice, general discomfort, and decay. Pembroke College is third in order of age amongst the colleges of Cambridge, next to St. Peter's, better known as Peterhouse, which was founded in 1257 (though the date of the charter is 1284), and to Clare, which was founded in 1328. Pembroke was founded, a year before Caius, in 1347, "under the name," says the *Calendar*, "of Valence-Mary, by Mary de St. Paul, the widow of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke; and King Henry VI. was so liberal a benefactor to it as to obtain the name of a second founder." No wonder, then, that the more ancient portions of the college had long been considered to stand in need of the renovations which they have lately received. To that end there had for many years existed a building fund, which, as rumour ran among the undergraduates, was to go on increasing until the sum of £100,000 was reached before a finger was put to the contemplated work. Whether that exact amount were attained or not, or even exceeded, it is believed that the building fund profited very considerably by the will of the late Rev. Benjamin Wrigglesworth Beatson, who was a fellow of the college

and held many of its offices during period of nearly half a century, having taken his degree in 1825, when he was sixteenth wrangler and sixth classic. It is unfortunate that the nature of things should have rendered it impossible for him both to promote by his bequest and also to see in the flesh the improvement of his beloved college, which he is understood to have seldom if ever quitted save for a trip, in vacations, to *Jewin-crescent, Aldersgate-street*, which, being within easy reach of the London Institution, was to him, presumably, "the playground of Europe." Pembroke lies almost on the extreme verge, towards Trumpington, on an imaginary line of inclosure drawn round the collective colleges, though Peterhouse, nearly opposite to it, reaches a little further in that direction; and it is almost the least, but by no means the least distinguished, so furs classical and mathematical honours go, in the whole University. It appears to be increasing in numbers; and it was lack of numbers partly, though not altogether, which prevented it in former years from shining on the river or in the cricket-field as brightly as it shone in the mathematical and the classical tripos. Sometimes there would be a Pembroke boat, and it would make for itself a respectable place on the river; at other times the boat would be "taken off," not because there was lack of good material, but because there was abroad in the college a spirit of wilful independence, and "every man did that which was right in his own eyes;" nobody would train, nobody would row, on compulsion, but only when it comported with inclination, and a boat cannot be kept up on those terms, especially when there is a paucity of members to collect a crew from. There are signs of a great change for the better in that respect; Pembroke now seems to sometimes put two boats on the river, and, if they have not yet bumped themselves into any prominent position, they have made that first step which costs so much. As for academical honours, Pembroke, due allowance being made for its small number of students, has from time immemorial held its own against even the largest colleges; and it can boast to have had in Professor Stokes such a senior wrangler as is a star even among senior wranglers, and in Sir Henry Summer Maine a perfect giant amongst senior classics. Pembroke can show her "martyrs," whose portraits hang in her dining-hall; and, unless memory do greatly err, can display a bust of a whilom student, of whom any college might be proud, the Right Hon. William Pitt. As a show-place, it will be seen from the Engravings that Pembroke has external charms: there was scarcely anything in Cambridge prettier than the



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- 165. TEN WIND INSTRUMENTS, including The Shepherd's Song, The Lauteracherin, Perles et Diamans, II Corridore, Le Crepuscule, Jeune Jeune, L'Amour, etc.
- 166. TEN FRENCH SONGS, including Sheppherd's Song, The Lauteracherin, Perles et Diamans, II Corridore, Le Crepuscule, Jeune Jeune, L'Amour, etc.
- 167. LEYSACH'S Sonnambula, Puritain, Theme Allemagne, second Reverie, and two other pieces.

## SONGS.

- 168. TEN NEW BALLADS, sung by Emily. 169. TEN SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 170. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 171. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 172. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## DANCE MUSIC.

- 173. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 174. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 175. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 176. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 177. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 178. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 179. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 180. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 181. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 182. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 183. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 184. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 185. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 186. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 187. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 188. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 189. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 190. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 191. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 192. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 193. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 194. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 195. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 196. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 197. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 198. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 199. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 200. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 201. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 202. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 203. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 204. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 205. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 206. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 207. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 208. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 209. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 210. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 211. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 212. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 213. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 214. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 215. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 216. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 217. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 218. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 219. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 220. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 221. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 222. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 223. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 224. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 225. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 226. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 227. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 228. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 229. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 230. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 231. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 232. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 233. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 234. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 235. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 236. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 237. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 238. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 239. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 240. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 241. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 242. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 243. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 244. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 245. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 246. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 247. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 248. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 249. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 250. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 251. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 252. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 253. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 254. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 255. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 256. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 257. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 258. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 259. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 260. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 261. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 262. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 263. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 264. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 265. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 266. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 267. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 268. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 269. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 270. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 271. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 272. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 273. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 274. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 275. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 276. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 277. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 278. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 279. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 280. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

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- 287. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 288. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 289. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 290. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 291. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 292. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 293. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 294. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 295. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 296. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 297. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 298. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 299. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 300. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 301. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 302. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 303. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 304. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 305. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 306. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 307. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 308. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 309. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 310. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 311. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 312. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 313. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 314. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 315. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 316. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

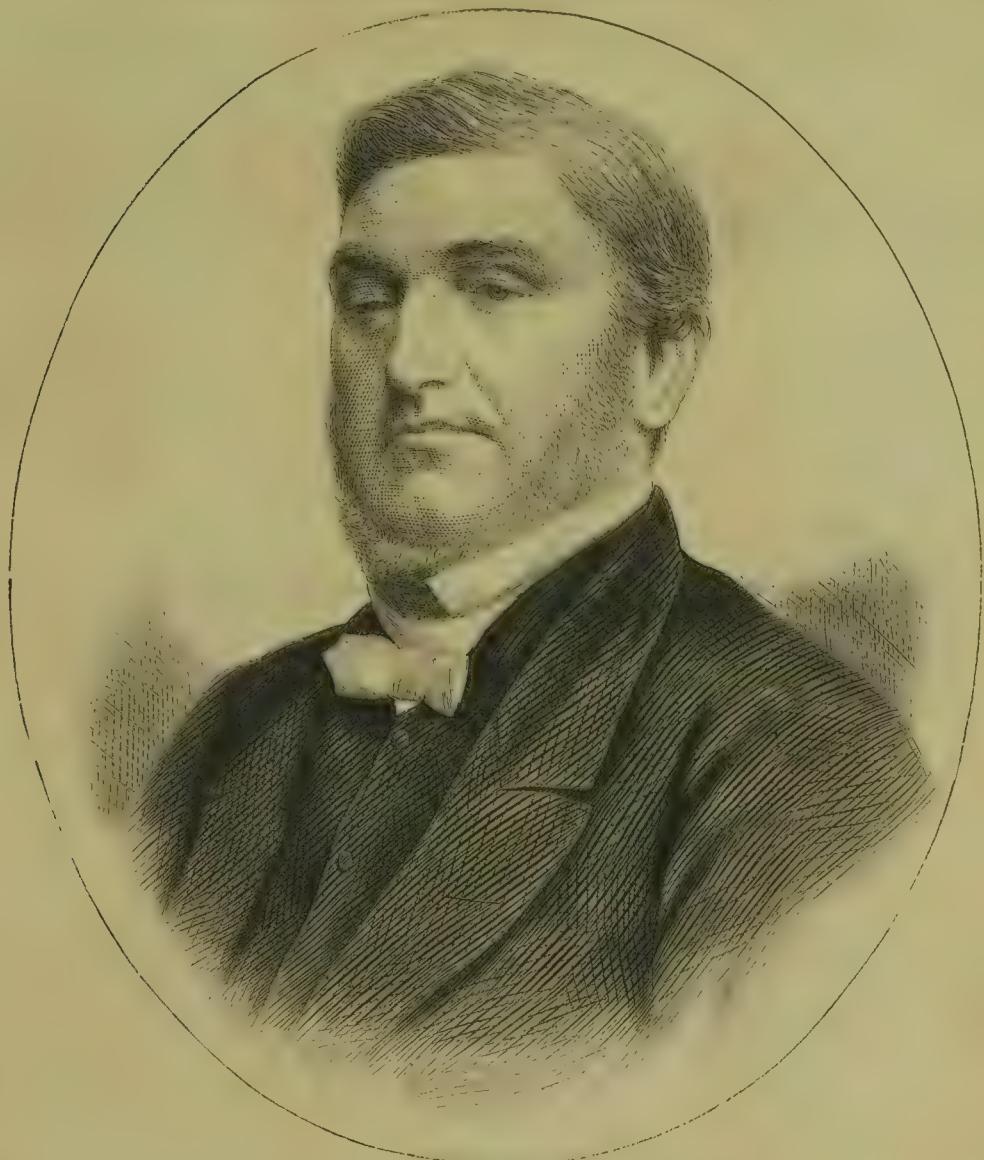
- 317. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 318. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 319. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 320. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 321. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 322. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 323. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 324. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 325. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 326. TWELVE BALLOADS IN ALL IRIED SCOTT GATTY. 327. TWELVE SONGS BY GÖTTSCHE OBERHOFER. 328. TWELVE SONGS BY DOLORES.

## PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

- 329. FRAUSSEN'S WILNER BLUT, DOCTRINEN, "Weltmutter," and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 330. KRAENE, and "Die Welt ist ein Theater." 331. SONGS BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 332. TWELVE



THE REV. GERVASE SMITH, M.A., PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.



GREAT RIFLE-MEETING AT STUTGARDT.

**THE REV. GERVASE SMITH,**  
PRESIDENT OF THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The session of the Wesleyan Conference which has been held this year at Sheffield has been an important one, the subject of special interest being lay representation.

The Rev. Gervase Smith, M.A., was elected President of the Conference by a large majority, and his election took no one by surprise. For many years he has been a successful Methodist preacher, and for several years past he has been distinguished for his eminent services in the church to which he belongs. He was born at Langley, near Ilamor, Derbyshire, on June 27, 1822. His first experiences of school life were passed in company with William Morley Punshon, LL.D. It does not often happen, perhaps it never happened before, that the President and ex-President of the Conference were boys together in the same school. And further, it is well known that between these two gentlemen an undying friendship exists. From the local school at Ilamor Mr. Smith went in continuance of his education to Mr. Russell's, at Mackworth, and thence to Wesley College, Sheffield, in the year 1840. As a candidate for the Wesleyan ministry, he preached his trial sermon in the pulpit of the very chapel in which he now occupies the Presidential chair. From Wesley College he went to the Wesleyan Theological Institution, Didsbury, where he underwent a three years' training for the ministry. In 1845 he took his first circuit, and since that time he has taken some of the best circuits in Methodism. In the year 1870 the Conference took him out of circuit work and appointed him secretary of the Metropolitan Chapel Building Committee. In this office he has found ample scope for his financial abilities; and his success is evidenced in the fact that he has, in the provinces, raised the sum of £65,000 for the erection of chapels in London; and nineteen chapels out of the proposed fifty have already been erected. The President sustains his office with perfect ease and dignity. He keeps the business well in hand, and has a good control over the Conference, without being either hard or unduly precise. Our portrait of the new President is taken from a photograph by Mr. J. C. Turner, of Cheshire, Barnsley, and Islington.

We add a few particulars to those previously given of the doings of the Conference. When the sittings were resumed, on Thursday week, the reports of the home extension fund committee and the home missionary committee having been discussed, a deputation of Nonconformist ministers was introduced, and bade the Conference a hearty welcome to the town of Sheffield. During the reading of the address all the members of the Conference stood up. The Rev. W. B. Pope and Dr. Rigg acknowledged the compliment on behalf of the general body. Yesterday week the report of the education department was presented, and the question of the establishment of middle-class schools called forth considerable discussion. Sanguine anticipations were expressed respecting the success of the scheme which had been prepared. The formation of the Sunday-school union had already exceeded the expectations of its promoters. The stationing committee concluded its sittings on Saturday. There are no changes of importance in London. The second reading and revision of the stations occupied the whole of Monday. Next day the discussion upon the recommendation of the committee for the reconstruction of the committees of review involving lay representation, which began at eleven o'clock, was continued till half-past three, when Dr. Punshon moved an adjournment. The result of the ballot for the chairmanship of districts was announced, those for London being—first, the president; second, Dr. Osborn. The Conference reassembled at half-past six, when the discussion adjourned in the afternoon was resumed. Mr. Bedford moved, and Dr. Punshon seconded, the following resolution: "That the Conference now resolves to appoint a ministerial committee to consider the whole subject and report to the next May district meeting, when the ministers only are present. The report of the committee and the resolutions of district meetings shall be submitted to the mixed committee, to be hereafter named, which committee shall report to the next Conference." An amendment was lost, and the original motion carried with only about ten dissentients. The question then arose respecting the constitution of the committee to which the subject should be committed. Dr. Punshon moved "That there shall be thirty-four ministers and thirty-four laymen nominated by the president, one minister to be elected by each district meeting in September, with the lay representatives elected by the laymen at the May district meeting." This was carried by a large majority.

**THE FIFTH GERMAN SCHUTZENFEST.**

Stuttgart, the beautiful capital of Württemberg, was, during the first week of this month, the scene of one of the largest gatherings which have taken place since the war. For weeks past preparations on a large scale had been going on to welcome the 9000 riflemen who poured into the town on and before the first of the month. Every hotel has been filled with schützen of every description—Tyrolese, Austrians, Swiss, North Germans of every State, and even Frenchmen and English—the latter being, however, only feebly represented. The "fest" began with a procession of the riflemen through the town, mingled with bands of music, and peasants dressed in their national costumes. The shooting was continued every day, from six in the morning till eight at night, at distances of 150 and 300 metres. There were 150 targets, the arrangement of which differed considerably from those one is accustomed to see at home. They were close together, and marking was carried on from below. For the convenience of marksmen a long shed was erected, divided into as many compartments as there were targets, and numbered accordingly. Thirty pennings (about 3d.) were paid for each shot, every thirty points entitling to a silver medal value five marks, twenty further to a second, and 110 more to a silver cup worth some fifty. The shooting took place between Stuttgart and Cannstadt, a village in the vicinity.

Opposite the Schießplatz, on the other side of the road to Cannstadt, was erected a Fest-halle capable of holding 8000 persons. The construction was entirely of deal boards, and was most tastefully painted and decorated with productions from the art-school, on gold grounds. Concerts, tableaux vivants, military music, and speeches were held in the hall every evening during the festivities. In the same inclosure with the Fest-halle was also another building, for the exhibition of the prizes, artistically arranged in a pyramid, which was very striking on entering the grounds. As is usual on such great occasions, the crowd of peepshow-men, the irrepressible photographer, and the roundabout man were strongly represented.

The proceedings came to a conclusion with the distribution of the prizes and the return of the schützen, amid the hearty congratulations of the inhabitants.

The beautifully-wooded estate of Berwick, near Shrewsbury, the residence of the Hon. Mr. Powys, extending to nearly 2000 acres, has been bought by Mr. James Watson, of Warley Hall, for £192,000.

**THE VOLUNTEERS.**

NATIONAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

After passing a very pleasant week, the Volunteer Artillery, who formed the First Division in the Shoeburyness Camp, took their departure yesterday week. Instructions had been received for a full-dress parade before they left the camp, and, after an early breakfast, they marched, under Colonel Godby, to the parade-ground, where Colonel Fisher was to inspect them. Here they were marched past in column companies and afterwards drawn up in quarter column. Colonel Fisher made his inspection, and expressed his pleasure with all he saw. The morning was delightful, and the sight was an imposing one. When the inspection was concluded, Colonel Fisher said—"Volunteers, I have great satisfaction in being able to congratulate you on your order, regularity, and discipline that have prevailed during the past week. It is a pleasure to me to tell you that in my opinion you have fully sustained the credit and honour of the corps which you represent. You have the satisfaction of being commanded by officers who have set you a good example, and I have no doubt they will continue to do so. I must allude particularly to the way in which your officers entered into competition in repository drill yesterday. They then furnished you with a proof of the earnestness which animates them and showed the quality of the stuff of which they were composed. You cannot do better than follow the example thus set before you. I am very well satisfied at your conduct." Colonel Fisher then proceeded to furnish the volunteers with some hints on their practice, particularly as to sighting. He told them they took too fine and too long a sight, until their eyes became blurred. He then said that the detachments had had a strong wind prevailing, which was very much stronger out at the range than they had conceived, and they had consequently not made allowance for it. He hoped they would set themselves right in this respect before next year. He concluded by saying that their conduct throughout the meeting had been excellent. The detachments afterwards marched back to camp and prepared for their departure. After lunch had been partaken of the men were got ready to start, and, with Colonel Brown, M.P., heading them, the different corps, preceded by the band of the 1st Lancashire playing, marched out of camp to Southend, to leave for London by special train. Ringing cheers were given as they left, and all the detachments were in high spirits.

The second week of the artillery trials at Shoeburyness began on Monday morning with the shooting by the second division, who, in larger numbers than their predecessors, came into camp on Saturday.

The Secretary of State for War having sanctioned the arrival of volunteers at Aldershot, about 900 men arrived last Saturday afternoon, and encamped on Rushmoor, being attached to the second brigade from Aug. 7 to Aug. 14. The first provisional battalion is under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Tufnell, 1st Administrative Battalion Essex; and the second provisional battalion under that of Lieutenant-Colonel Green, 1st Administrative Battalion Bedford. On arriving at Rushmoor they were soon busily employed in the various duties incidental to camp life, which their recent experience at Wimbleton and elsewhere has rendered tolerably familiar to them. On Monday they were inspected by Major-General Shipley, to whose brigade they are attached; and on Tuesday they were engaged in a sham fight in the vicinity of the Fox Hills, in which the whole of the infantry division took part.

Last Saturday the Tower Hamlets Engineer Volunteers were inspected by Colonel Chesney, commanding Royal Engineer of the Home District. The first part of the inspection took place in Victoria Park. The regiment, under the command of Colonel Comyn, assisted by Captain and Adjutant Coles, paraded in six companies of about twenty files, in addition to a company of recruits, the total number of all ranks present being 325 out of an enrolled strength of 380. The inspecting officer was received with the usual salute, after which he dismounted and made a critical examination of the state of the arms. The regiment having marched past, both in open and close column, the manual and firing exercises were performed, under the direction of Captain Coles. A few simple battalion movements were very well executed, and the regiment marched to the engineering ground in Victoria-park-square, where a most interesting series of field works had been constructed. On arriving, each company was immediately marched to the works constructed by themselves, and the inspecting officer examined some of the men in various technicalities connected with them. Four parties then constructed lengths of barrel piling, under the eye of Colonel Chesney, and this brought the inspection to a close. On the battalion being again formed into column, Colonel Chesney said it had given him much pleasure to inspect them, and he should make a favourable report.

The new volunteer corps (26th Surrey) underwent its first official annual inspection last Saturday, on the parade-ground on the Shaftesbury Park Estate, by Colonel Hyde Page, commanding the forty-seventh sub-district. The Colonel arrived after six o'clock, and first inspected the books, head-quarters, and armoury. Accompanied by Major Potts and Captain and Adjutant Falkner, he then proceeded to the parade-ground, where the corps was drawn up in line under the command of Captain Luke Bishop. After the usual salute Colonel Page made a minute inspection of the men, and, taking up his position at the saluting base, the corps broke into column and marched past very steadily. Then Captain Falkner put the regiment through a long series of movements, including the manual and firing exercises; and the inspection was brought to a close about eight o'clock. Before leaving the ground Colonel Page expressed to Captain Bishop his entire satisfaction with the result of his first inspection.

The annual official inspection of the 2nd City of London Rifles was held last Saturday, on the Horse Guards' parade-ground, by Colonel Bruce, of the Grenadier Guards. The corps, under the command of Colonel Vickers, assisted by Colonel Rimington, Major Grant, and Captain and Adjutant Nevinson, mustered seven companies of twenty-one files and eighty recruits, and, after receiving the inspecting officer with a general salute, marched past in excellent style. The inspection lasted till nearly nine o'clock, and at the close Colonel Bruce expressed his complete satisfaction with the steadiness and the efficiency of the regiment.

The whole of the ranges at Wormwood-scrubs were occupied, last Saturday, by the annual competition for prizes by members of the St. George's Rifles. The principal feature of the meeting was the shooting of Private Wenmoth, who made the fine score of 83 points in two consecutive competitions. The first series consisted of the regimental challenge plate, and was shot for with the following result:—The St. George's Challenge Cup and gold medal, Private Wenmoth; the Turner Challenge Plate and silver medal, Private J. Smith; the Ladies' Challenge Plate and silver medal, Lieutenant Cutting. The second series consisted of money prizes, and was shot for at the same ranges and conditions. The winners were Messrs. Wenmoth, Cutting, Andrews, Jamieson, Downard, Penn,

Troake, D. Smith, Cutting, Barrett, Thrower, Hull, Parker, Thyer, Williams, Ingram, Merry, Gray, Todd, and Rosenthal. The competition for the Orther Shield resulted in a tie between Privates Murray and Gray, and the volley-firing prize in a victory for No. 6 company, Nos. 4 and 5 tieing for the second place. The first place in the consolation series was taken by Private Richards.

At the Rainham ranges the annual competition for the prize offered to the 3rd London Rifles was begun. The principal competition was for a challenge cup presented by the Grocers' Company and a series of money prizes. It resulted as follows:—Cup and £10, Sergeant Goode; £6 10s., Private Church; £5 5s., Private Bennett.

On Monday week at Wormwood-scrubs the 36th Middlesex Rifles held their bi-monthly competition for the regimental gold badge. Queen's ranges and conditions, 1875. The following were the winners:—Private Benwell, 87; Sergeant J. Rudkin, 82; Lieutenant Gange, 77.

At Altcar on the same day the annual international match of the Liverpool Rifle Volunteers took place. The competition is for a shield that was subscribed for two years ago, which is held by the Mayor, Lieutenant-Colonel Steble, and the conditions are—teams of ten men from each nation, seven rounds at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The English were successful for the third time in succession. The scores were as follow:—England, 716; Scotland, 706; Ireland, 682; and Wales, 678.

At the same time the 80th L.R.V. held their annual prize meeting. The principal prizes were secured by Private Bateman and Private Haworth. The volley-firing prize was won by C company.

The Dorset Administrative Battalion of Rifle Volunteers assembled at Bridport, on Monday, the 26th ult., under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mansel, and marched thence, about 450 of all ranks, to Burton Bradstock, a village situated on the seacoast, three miles distant, for a week's encampment. The battalion was inspected by Colonel Hankey, commanding the district depot brigade, on Friday, the 30th. There were present on parade 586 of all ranks, out of an enrolled strength of 788, of whom 140 were absent with leave. The inspecting officer complimented the regiment on its efficiency, which, he said, was remarkable. Lieutenant-Colonel Mansel, who has served for sixteen years, is about to retire.

During the past week the 2nd Battalion of Worcester-shire Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Vernon, was in camp at Hewell Park, near Bromsgrove. The number under canvas was about 700 of all ranks. After five days' hard drill the regiment passed a creditable inspection.

The Cheshire Volunteers, to the number of about 250, under Colonel Gwynne, have also been in camp at Rhos Fach-common, with satisfactory results.

On Monday week the 3rd, 8th, 9th, and 12th Somerset Rifles passed a creditable inspection at the hands of Colonel Mein, commanding the Taunton dépôt centre. The number present was 219 of all ranks.

On Wednesday week, at Altcar, a match took place between teams of ten men from the I company 1st Lancashire and the 4th Cheshire Rifles. The former won easily, scoring 730 points, against 637 of their opponents.

The fifteenth prize-meeting of the Cheshire Rifle Association took place at Altcar on Thursday and Friday last week. On Thursday the principal series was the first stage of the Lord Lieutenant's prizes and the bronze medal of the N.R.A., seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards. The first prize was taken by Private Cherry, 2nd C.R.V., with 86 points. The forty-two best shots in the first stage competed in the second stage on Friday, at 800, 900, and 1000 yards, with Martini-Henry rifles. In this Private Cherry again headed the list with 71 points. This secured him the first prize of £50 and the medal. This is the second time that Private Cherry has won the Lord Lieutenant's prize. In the all-comers' series at Queen's ranges the first prize was taken by Private Thompson, 1st C.R.V., with a score of 91 points. Lieutenant Anderson, 6th C.R.V., being second with 89 points. The second stage for the Duke of Westminster's prize, shot for with Martini-Henry rifles and restricted to the thirty-six highest scorers in the first stage, resulted in the victory of Lieutenant Backhouse, with 63 points. In the county match the Cheshire team were successful. The volley-firing was won by the 6th C.R.V. (No. 1 company).

On Monday week the 1st Norfolk Rifles were inspected by Colonel Knox, C.B. The regiment, to the number of 370, was in six companies, under the command of Colonel Boileau. At the conclusion of a very searching inspection Colonel Knox expressed his approval of the manner in which the various odds had been performed.

The annual prize meeting of the Derbyshire Rifle Association took place on Monday and Tuesday, last week. The bronze medal of the National Rifle Association and two first prizes were won by Corporal J. Wood, 4th D.R.V., and the 4th secured the volley-firing cup for the third year in succession. Corporals Clarry and Barnett, 15th D.R.V., distinguished themselves in the prize for the greatest number of consecutive centres with 26 and 22 respectively. In a skirmishing prize, introduced for the first time, the first place was secured by Colour-Sergeant Evans.

On Tuesday week the 14th Suffolk Rifles held their competition for the Ladies' Challenge Cup, when Sergeant King was successful with 69 points at Queen's ranges.

On the same day, at the Patterson range, near Nitshill, a match between the H company 3rd Lanark and B company 10th Lanark resulted in a victory for the former by one point, they scoring 300 points, against 299.

At the Possil range a match was fired between the D company 31st Lanark and No. 1 company 19th Lenark. The former won by 26 points, scoring 381, against 355 points.

On Thursday week a match between the F and G companies of the 16th Lanarkshire Rifles resulted in the latter winning by a majority of 48 points, they making 550, against 502.

The first general exhibition of the Lancashire Agricultural Association was opened at Preston on Tuesday. The association represents the Agricultural Society of North Lancashire and that of Manchester and Liverpool, which have been amalgamated. Last week there was a trial of steel ploughs and cultivators, in connection with the amalgamated society, on the western side of and about twelve miles from Preston. The general show, on Tuesday, was held in Moor Park, immediately on the northern side of Preston. There were about 2350 entries. The space gratuitously allotted by the Corporation of Preston was very ample, and the different stands were well distributed over the ground. There has never been held at Preston before a show of such dimensions. At the luncheon Lord Wimborne spoke at some length in favour of the Agricultural Holdings-Bill. The show was continued on the two following days.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I have been re-reading Lady Morgan's "Memoirs"—one of the most amusing works I know, for it is doubly diverting: first, as the autobiography of a very clever, interesting lady, who had known most of the famous men and women of her time, and could remember, appreciatively, their sayings and doings; and next as containing, for its size, nearly as many misprints as a plum-pudding contains plums. It is, nevertheless, a very bright, happy book; but it contains some infinitely melancholy chapters; and among these I do not know one more sad than the one entitled "The Leaves Falling," in which the authoress, herself grown to be very old and solitary, chronicles week after week, the deaths of the friends of her brilliant youth and maturity.

We are all bound to keep, more or less, such diaries as these, and to record the falling of the leaves, and the passing away of those we love. Our old feet, like the Friar's in "Romeo and Juliet," "stumble at graves." *Cras nobis:* it may be. To-morrow, perchance, it may be our turn to fall, and be edified away by the wind like those "leaves" over which poor Lady Morgan lamented. This week I sorrowfully "echo" the news of the death, at Brighton, where he had been for some time past in failing health, of Mr. William Bayle Bernard, the popular dramatist. He was sixty-seven years of age; and, man and boy, I dare say that I may have known him more than thirty years. Mr. Bayle Bernard's name recalls that of the playwrights of the "first line" in this century, of the Poolees, the Keneys, the Moncrieffes, the Charles Dances, and the Howard Paynes. He was the son of an admired English actor; but he was born at Boston, in Massachusetts. He wrote a vast number of dramas, comedies, and vaudevilles, many of which have "kept the stage," while others have long since passed into "the portion of weeds and outward faces." His "Nervous Man," which had a wonderful success in its time, would probably again become popular if we had a single actor among us who could play the part of the Nervous Man himself. I beg pardon. Mr. Henry Irving could sustain the part to admiration; but Mr. Irving has "gone up to the Peers," in an artistic sense, and he might think it derogatory to perform in eccentric comedy. Another wonderfully droll piece of Bayle Bernard's—I think he had a collaborateur in it—was "The Boarding School." It was, so far as I can find, an adaptation of Tom d'Urfe's scandalous old play bearing the same name; but Mr. Bernard's comedy was as unobjectionable from the point of view of the proprieties as Mr. Tom Taylor's "To Parents and Guardians." Purity of thought and of language were, indeed, the leading characteristics of Bayle Bernard's dramatic style. He was essentially a gentleman; and I never heard that, in the course of his long, active life he ever quarrelled with anybody. A more pompous epitaph might be composed for him, but scarcely a more candid one.

How much money, in the way of love, did Sir John Falstaff declare that Prince Hal owed him? How many hundred millions of dollars did the late Mr. Charles Sumner opine that Great Britain was indebted to the United States as "consequential damages" for the sympathy injudiciously manifested by this country towards the Confederates during the Great Rebellion? I ask these questions since, a few days ago, Signor Ubaldino Peruzzi, Syndic of Florence, came forth, in a humorous letter written in French to the *Times*, to assert his claim, as an unpaid creditor of England, for an unstated but presumably prodigious sum of money. Five hundred years ago, it would seem, our Edward III. contracted a loan with the Peruzzi family, of Florence, of whom the Syndic is the lineal descendant; and neither the capital nor the interest of that loan has ever been repaid. Our distinguished foreign guest appears to have some indistinct idea that the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London are responsible for the money borrowed by Edward III. from his ancestors; but I am afraid that he will experience some difficulty in inducing the City Chamberlain to adopt that view of the matter. By-the-way, is there not a legend that the statue of the Venus de' Medici is in reality the property of an English nobleman, one of whose ancestors bought and paid for the chef-d'œuvre early in the last century, only the then Grand Duke of Tuscany would not allow his Lordship to remove his purchase from Florence? A counter-claim on our part for the "statue which enchants the world," might complicate the Peruzzi suit very nicely.

These legendary "little bills" may remind the student of anecdote of the famous Norman story of the omelette which was made with six eggs. It is a very old tale; but it is not, I think, in Joe Miller, so I may, perhaps, be allowed to re-tell it. A commercial traveller journeying through Normandy halts at a village inn and orders an omelette to be made with six eggs for his breakfast. He is suddenly called away on business, and departs without either eating the omelette or paying for it. Twenty years elapse before, journeying through Normandy again, he reappears at this particular village inn. The landlord is still alive. "I owe you something, for an omelette," begins the *commis voyageur*. "Made with six eggs," adds the landlord. "You do, and with a vengeance!" "Well," pursues the commercial traveller, "here are sixteen francs; that will be pretty good interest on the prime cost of the omelette." "Sixteen francs!" repeats the *obergeiste*, disdainfully. "I want sixteen hundred thousand francs twelve sols and two liards." "How so?" asks the debtor, aghast at the demand. "Just in this wise," answers mine host. "Those six eggs would have produced so many chickens; by selling those chickens I should have been enabled to buy two pigs; by selling so many pigs I should have been able to buy so many cows; thence so many carts, horses, farms, houses, and so forth. And I intend to sue you for 1,600,000 francs before the Tribunal at Caen." The case is duly tried, and for a while matters look dismaly for the commercial traveller; when the Judge—he is a Norman judge, and a very wary one—intervenes. "I wish," he says, "to ask the plaintiff one question. *'Were these six eggs broken in order to make them into an omelette?'*" "They were," says the plaintiff. "Then," adds the Judge, "there is an end of the case. The remunerative career of the eggs ceased so soon as they were put into the frying-pan. Verdict for the defendant."

Extended and affectionate notice has naturally been given by English journalism to the recent demise at Copenhagen of the famous Danish story-teller Hans Christian Andersen. There are some capital anecdotes in the *World* of this week bearing on the intimacy of the novelist with Charles Dickens, and on the general guilelessness and childlike simplicity of Herr Andersen. He was, in truth, a very original genius and a most amiable and blameless man; and, like most original geniuses, he was very eccentric, and his simplicity assumed sometimes a realism of *naufrage* which was slightly embarrassing to his friends. For example, he was, as all the world knows, an enthusiastic student and lover of Nature, and, at least in the conception of his charming fictions, a strenuous believer in the doctrine of metempsychosis. I remember an American gentleman, who had stayed in the same country-house near Edinburgh with Hans Christian Andersen, telling me that the poet had a habit of bringing to the breakfast-table, after his long morning's walk, little bits of dried mud or hedge rubbish, or such natural

curiosities as worms and beetles. On these articles he would expatiate quite beautifully; but it was awkward for people who had no poetry in their souls to have to listen to *vive voce* explanations of "what the mud said," or to take the poet's word for granted that a little dirty twig was a fairy, or a worm a powerful magician. But such is Fancy.

Another new Club. I don't know whether it has begun to strike the observant that there are already quite enough, if not too many, clubs in London; and that ere long some of them are bound to come to grief. The newest one of which I hear, however, is doubtless intended to supply a real want felt by the upper-class members of the Roman Catholic community. So the new institution has my best wishes. It is to be called the "Tiara Club;" an elegant name; still, it is not somewhat of a far-fetched one? That old English tongue, of which Mr. Freeman is so commendably fond, will supply at least three forcible and thoroughly Romanist names for a club, all, I should say, as good as, if not better than, the "Tiara." They are the "Pope's Head," the "Three Crowns," and the "Cross-Keys." The suggestion is not wholly mine. It was inferentially made a great many years ago by the Rev. Francis Mahoney, better known as "Father Prout."

The drollest of letters has appeared in the *Times*, signed by a captain of the maintop, two boatswain's mates, a quarter-master, and an able seaman of H.M.S. Triumph. These gallants energetically deny, in true folk's terms, some silly and mischievous rumours which have been lately prevalent as to the existence of disaffection on board the Triumph. They qualify the ill-conditioned fellows who have circulated these mendacious reports with the epithet of "gutter-snipes." Now, what is a gutter-snipe? Is he any relative of the son of a sea-cook? Happiness and discontent would really seem to reign on board H.M.S. Triumph; and I notice that their gallant commander, in addressing his crew, remarked that "he was determined to have a happy ship." But, ah! can we all command felicity? I remember an old caricature of a gentleman who had taken his sons out for a holiday, and who, in the midst of a green field, thus addressed them:—"Boys, I brought you out to enjoy yourselves; and, if you don't begin to enjoy yourselves directly, I'll give both of you a good thrashing." But the commander of the Triumph is, no doubt, in possession of a four-leaved shamrock. G. A. S.

## THE ROYAL VISIT TO SHEFFIELD.

Great preparations have been made in Sheffield to receive with due honour the Prince and Princess of Wales, who will, next Monday, open Firth Park in that town. The ceremony of declaring the park open and other incidents connected with the Royal visit to Sheffield will be duly illustrated in succeeding numbers of this Journal. Meanwhile, we give a glimpse of the park and present an Engraving of the residence of its public-spirited Mayor, Mr. Mark Firth, which will be honoured by the presence of their Royal Highnesses. Mr. Firth is one of the most energetic and successful manufacturers of Sheffield, and held the office of Master Cutler three successive years. Besides the splendid gift of the park, which appropriately bears his name, Mr. Firth has erected, in a picturesque spot, removed from the noise and bustle of the town, a cluster of almshouses—thirty-four of which are for single persons, who receive seven shillings a week; twelve others being for couples, either married persons or sisters, who are allowed ten shillings a week. Each inmate's house consists of a room on the ground floor with sleeping-room above, and cellar and pantry below. The cost of these buildings was £10,000 and the endowment £20,000. Only persons who are natives of Sheffield are eligible for the charity, and they must be sixty years old. Of Firth Park, the other princely gift of Sheffield's Mayor, we shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

## THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY.

Crowded with visitors, and gay with decorations, Dublin, at the close of last week, held high holiday, the occasion being the O'Connell centenary celebration. It opened, on Thursday week, with a religious ceremonial in Marlborough-street Cathedral. A large number of Roman Catholic bishops, four archbishops, and 500 priests took part in the service. The scene is spoken of as having been most impressive—indeed, it is said that only the obsequies of O'Connell could have equalled the magnificence, pomp, and ceremony displayed on the occasion. Pontifical high mass having been performed, a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel, who, in the course of his remarks, referred to O'Connell as another Moses, who "brought his people out of bondage." In the evening the first of a series of banquets to be held in connection with the centenary took place at the Mansion House. Lord Mayor M'Swiney presided, and about three hundred gentlemen were present. At the right of the Lord Mayor were Cardinal Cullen, the Archbishop of Tuam, and the Earl of Granard; and on his left were the Primate, the Bishop of Nantes, the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishop of Liverpool, the Bishop of Raphoe, the Bishop of Achonry, and the Bishops of Galway, Waterford, and Limerick. There were also present Messrs. Maurice Brooks, P. J. Smyth, and other members of Parliament. "The memory of O'Connell" was of course the principal toast. At night a concert, in connection with which Moore's melodies constituted the principal item of the programme, was also held, and was largely attended.

The feature of the proceedings yesterday week (the anniversary of O'Connell's birth) was the procession through the streets of Dublin. No fewer than 40,000 persons are stated to have taken part in the pageant, and ten times that number to have gathered on the thoroughfares to "see the long procession pass." The pageant was composed, as pageants of the kind usually are, of somewhat diverse elements. The different trades of the town, the Foresters, the Odd Fellows, the corporation, religious societies, and temperance organisations were all largely represented, while contingents were on the spot from various provincial towns. Of bands there were about forty present; and of flags, banners, and bannisters upwards of 200 were brought into requisition. Having completed their march, the processionists assembled in Sackville-street, where a platform had been erected. Here, the Dublin correspondent of the *Tall Mall Gazette* says, the first unmistakable signs of the old controversy between Ultramontane and Nationalists occurred, and this strife was continued at both the banquets in the evening. In Sackville-street Mr. Butt was called to the front, and the Lord Mayor and Mr. P. J. Smyth were groaned aside. Mr. Butt said, "I do not believe there is a nation upon earth in which an assembly like this could be convened. Let me say that it shows that the Irish nation is not ungrateful to those who have struggled for it. This demonstration shows that they treasure the memory of their great men. I rejoice that this demonstration has passed away without any manifestation of disunion that would leave an unpleasant blot on record. We have met in the face of Europe. The Irish nation has proclaimed its veneration for the memory of O'Connell and his principles. I heard it said that perhaps something might happen to give to this assembly another character different

from what was intended, but I knew there was no power on earth that could gather this assemblage of the Irish nation, and not make it a demonstration for Irish nationality. One hundred years have passed since the birthday of the great man. May I remind you that another centenary is approaching—the centenary not of the birth of an individual, but of the resurrection of a nation? In 1775 O'Connell was born. In 1782, when he was seven years old, the Irish nation asserted its independence under Grattan and the volunteers. The centenary of 1782 will be upon us in seven years; let the Irish nation be prepared to celebrate the centenary by assembling in College-green in front of the 'old House at home,' when Ireland was a nation, and greet your members. One word more. Let no disunion of any kind mark our proceedings; let no unkind word be spoken, or an unkind memory remain in the heart of any man." Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., also spoke. He said—"Men of Ireland, I was invited a while ago to stand upon this platform, and I refused, because I thought a Whig placeman was to desecrate it. I would not appear before you here to-day, but those who conspired to strike a blow at the nationality of Ireland had been defeated. I say it was an insult to the memory of O'Connell, who scornfully rejected the offered bribe of an English Government: it was an insult to his memory to bring a pensioner of the Government to this platform now. I thank you in the name of the martyrs of Irish liberty. I stand before you as a member of the Imperial Parliament, but I am proud to stand before you as one who was a political prisoner." Mr. Power said he had to ask them to identify themselves with the cause of amnesty, and concluded by saying that he hoped they had come to honour O'Connell as an emancipator for Ireland, as the Nationalist for Ireland, and as a political prisoner for Ireland. Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., said that if there was any attempt to-day to baffle and to cheat the hopes of a nation it had been thoroughly humiliated. The masses of the people, he said, are true to the teaching of O'Connell, and they would never desist from the cause which he fought for until they have achieved a glorious triumph. The assemblage then dispersed. During the night crowds paraded parts of the city singing "God save Ireland."

There were two banquets in the evening, one of the centenary committee in the Exhibition Palace, the other in the Rotunda of the Trades. At the former, when the Lord Mayor proposed the toast "The Legislative Independence of Ireland," and associated with it Sir C. Gavan Duffy, loud cries were raised for Mr. Butt. The Lord Mayor appealed for silence but in vain; and though he threatened to stay, if need be, till morning, in order to have the toast fully honoured, the more he appealed the more vociferous grew the guests in their cries for Mr. Butt. Clergymen and laymen appealed in turn, but in vain. Mr. Butt then rose, and essayed to speak, but before he uttered a word the Lord Mayor abruptly left the chair, followed by the Roman Catholic prelates and foreign dignitaries. Sir Colman O'Loughlin and several of the guests still remained seated, and cries were raised to place the Mayor of Cork in the chair. The lights were then being turned down amid cries of "Shame." Mr. Butt said: "Before the Lord Mayor so abruptly left the chair, I rose to say what I believe would have put an end to every disagreement, that my friend Sir Charles Gavan Duffy was, with my full concurrence and consent, selected to return thanks to the toast of 'Legislative Independence of Ireland,' and that I had been, with my own concurrence and consent, selected to respond to a toast which I value more, 'The People of Ireland.' And I believe that if my Lord Mayor, instead of abruptly leaving the chair, had allowed me to say that to you there would have been an end to anything like disunion. Whatever disunion or disturbance has happened on this evening I say deliberately the Lord Mayor of Dublin is responsible for it. It ought not to have left the chair. Mr. William Huggett, of Cork, Mr. O'Connell Blackett, of Clonmel, and others, stoutly maintained that the Lord Mayor was not to blame, while others as stoutly insisted that he was, but the gas being turned off extinguished their controversy.

At the trades' banquet at the other end of the city Dr. O'Leary, M.P., Mr. Biggar, M.P., Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., Mr. Thomas Mooney, London, and Mr. T. D. Sullivan were present. The chairman, Mr. Keegan, head of the Dublin trades unions, proposed the health of the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland, which was received with some hissing. The speaker, however, having explained that the toast was the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Ireland, and not of England, it was drunk. The chairman next gave the toast of "Ireland a Nation," which was received with applause, and responded to by Mr. T. D. Sullivan. He said that there was one thing which the Irish race would never submit to, and that was to lie down and be the willing slaves of any people on earth. He hoped they would all live to see Ireland a nation. The chairman next proposed "The People, the source of legitimate power." The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. Thomas Mooney, London, responded on behalf of the people, and strongly advocated repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland.

The national oratorio of "St. Patrick at Tara," by Professor Glover, was performed in the Exhibition on Saturday evening, and the large concert-hall was crowded in every part. The performance comprised also extracts from Viscount O'Neill's O'Connell Centenary Cantata.

On Sunday solemn pontifical high mass was celebrated in the pro-cathedral, Marlborough-street. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop presided. The high priest celebrant was the Lord Bishop of Basil.

O'Connell celebrations were held in various places on Friday and Saturday. There was a banquet at the City Terminus Hotel on Saturday evening, at which Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., presided, supported by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, M.P., and other Irish gentlemen. A letter, signed by Cardinal Manning, was read in all the Roman Catholic chapels on Sunday, announcing that at the evening benediction the "Te Deum" would be sung, in token of thankfulness to God for those religious liberties of English and Irish Catholics which Daniel O'Connell was so greatly instrumental in obtaining.

Many persons were severely injured in riots which took place at Partick, near Glasgow, on Saturday and Sunday, in connection with the O'Connell Centenary demonstration. Stones were thrown by the combatants at each other; sticks and other weapons were used to assault; policemen and offending civilians were alike attacked, and numerous windows were smashed. About sixty men have been taken into custody charged with having been concerned in the riots.

A brilliant religious service took place in the Church of St. Agatha, Rome, yesterday week, in commemoration of O'Connell's birthday. Cardinal Franchi officiated. There were present the Rector and the members of the Irish college, and the church was crowded. Professor Anaviti discussed elaborately upon O'Connell's services to Catholicism, distinguishing O'Connell's Liberalism from revolutionary Liberalism, and claiming him as the pioneer of the spread of Catholicism not only in Ireland but in England.

The O'Connell centenary has been celebrated in the principal cities in the United States and in Canada.



THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY AT DUBLIN: MR. SULLIVAN, M.P., ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE IN SACKVILLE STREET.



THE ROYAL VISIT TO SHEFFIELD.



THE O'CONNELL CENTENARY AT DUBLIN: SCENE AT THE BANQUET IN THE EXHIBITION PALACE.



## FINE ARTS.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.

The pictures and drawings selected by prize-holders of this society for the current year are now being exhibited at the gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Pall-mall. We learn from the report of the council that the amount of the subscription for the present year is larger than in any previous year—viz., £18,926 5s. This is not more than was anticipated would be the case when the council came to the resolution of offering to subscribers a plate by one of our first engravers of a work so extremely elaborate and of so truly national a character as the great water-glass painting of "The Meeting of Wellington and Blucher after Waterloo," by the late Mr. Macfie, in the Westminster Palace. The cost of preparing this plate—£7872—has been necessarily large; yet the policy, in every way, of offering works of such sterling value to subscribers is proved by the fact that, notwithstanding this heavy demand on the year's income, the society has been enabled to set aside a larger sum for prizes than they have done on any previous year since 1854. The exhibition of the prizes in Pall-mall is, therefore, somewhat larger than usual; and we may add that it is decidedly superior in average quality. Indeed, it may safely be asserted that this is the best exhibition that the Art-Union has hitherto held. The standard is being sensibly raised by our artists, or the public taste is better educated—perhaps a larger proportion of the works have been selected by the council—whatever the cause, there are far fewer of the commonplace, vulgar, and garish performances which disfigured former displays. Several of the works selected testify to an artistic, refined taste which has hitherto been rarely manifested by Art-Union prize-holders. We need not enter into particulars, because we have already criticised most of the more noteworthy works in our reviews of the galleries where they were exhibited; suffice it to say that the following are the principal prizes:—"Ligny," by E. Crofts (£250); "Snow in Harvest," by H. C. Whaitie (£200); "Breakfast Time," by F. Wyburd (£150); "Pembroke," by J. Pedder (£150); "The Way over the Moor," by A. Hartland (£100); "At Wargrave," by W. H. Foster (£100); "Storm and Sunshine," by J. C. Adams (£100); "Overweight, Twopence to Pay," by J. C. Adams (£100). There are also very respectable works by T. O. Hume, C. Jones, J. O'Connor, F. G. Cotman, J. Peel, A. B. Collier, G. Sant, E. Hume, J. W. B. Knight, A. de Bremont, W. Jay, W. Luker, Haynes King, and others. The most remarkable picture on view, however, is the large elaborate and most conscientiously-finished original study in oil by the late Daniel Macfie for his great wall painting in the Westminster Palace, "The Death of Nelson." This is being engraved by Mr. Sharpe as the subscription plate for the ensuing year; it is of course intended as a pendant to the plate by Mr. Lamb Stocks from the Wellington and Blucher picture; and it can hardly be doubted that it will prove at least as popular. The Art-Union of London is evincing renewed vitality; and it certainly deserves all public encouragement in the new path it has recently taken.

The Science and Art Department reports that the demands for loans of art-objects, pictures, scientific apparatus, &c., from provincial schools of art and institutions connected with them, continue to increase. Upwards of 8000 objects have been withdrawn from the South Kensington Museum to meet these applications. The expenditure of the several divisions of the department from April 1, 1874, to March 31, 1875, was as follows:—South Kensington Museum, £202,585; Branch Museum, Bethnal-green, £5793; School of Mines and the Geological Museum, £8385; Edinburgh Museum, £9591; Royal Dublin Society, £2747; Royal College of Science, £6262; Royal Hibernian Academy, £300; Royal Zoological Society, £500; Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, £21,553.

Messrs. Mansell and Co., of Percy-street, have published a series of photographs, in various sizes, from drawings by Mr. Francis Miles, a young artist of considerable promise. The subjects are fancy female heads, and they are remarkable for their refined sense of beauty and sweet expressiveness.

The Duke of Westminster has issued cards of admission to view the pictures and decorations of Grosvenor House every day in the week, including Sundays, from two to six, during the months of August and September. These cards have been sent for distribution to the Society of Arts, the principal decorators, and great employers of labour.

An exhibition of works of art and industry was opened by the Mayor of Preston in that town on Monday. Several members of Parliament connected with the locality were present and addressed the very large assembly which gathered to witness the opening ceremony. A banquet in the Guildhall terminated the proceedings.

A new picture-gallery has been opened at Melbourne. The walls internally have a superficial area of over 26,000 square feet. The cost of the building was about £8000.

The sale is announced of that portion of the collection of the Marquis of Campana which remained in the Monte-de-Piété, at Rome. The collection comprises no less than 1244 items, chiefly consisting of Etruscan antiquities, and the value is estimated by connoisseurs at nearly a million of francs.

Mr. F. C. Lewis, brother of John Lewis, R.A., recently died at Genoa. He resided in India for many years, and painted large pictures of durbars, nautes, &c., which were engraved by Mr. Charles G. Lewis, another brother.

The Grand Prize of Rome for sculpture has been awarded to M. Hughes, an American, we believe, aged twenty-six, a pupil of MM. Dumont and Bonnassieux. The Grand Prize of Rome for architecture has been awarded to M. Paulin, pupil of MM. Picard, Vandremer, and Génain.

An annual sum of 40,000 thalers has been granted by the German Government for carrying out the project of having plaster casts taken of all the most important monuments of architecture and sculpture in Italy. A copy of the works reproduced is to be given towards the formation of a museum of casts in Italy.

Mr. Charles G. Hunt, a gentleman who was formerly connected with the Royal Navy, and who had distinguished himself in connection with that service, was on Tuesday pronounced by a commission of lunacy to be of unsound mind. His movements for some time have been eccentric, and he has been labouring under extraordinary delusions as to betting on the Derby.

The portrait of Mr. John Wells (by Captain C. Mercier) was last week unveiled by Lord Wharncliffe, on the occasion of its being presented to the town of Goole. Lord Wharncliffe, Mr. Stanhope, M.P., and other speakers bore testimony to the value of Mr. Wells's service to Goole and the neighbourhood as a magistrate and agriculturist, and a prompter of local enterprise. Mr. Stanhope said it was due to Mr. Wells's labour and thought that the steam shipping trade had been placed on the satisfactory and sound footing which it now occupied. After the ceremony, which was attended by the principal inhabitants of the district, there was a luncheon.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope. W. P. WELCH.—If Black take Rook with King, White replies with B take Queen.

J. M. LEWIS.—You can obtain blank diagrams at a nominal price from Mr. W. Morgan, 6, Barbican, E.C. Where do you wish replies to be addressed to?

BOUSKO, FAGODA, LOTTA, BARSCONE, F. D'ARMETTE.—Problem No. 1641 cannot be solved by L. K. to K 3rd, as Black can reply with P to K 11th. If White then play, as you say, K 2nd, Black can capture at the second move, or the King can escape at K 11 2nd.

W. V. G. D.—The Knight cannot mate at K 11 3rd. It is in pride of both Bishop and Rook.

REPPEN.—The correct defence is K 1 to K 11 2nd, in answer to which White cannot play 2. K to Q 3rd on account of the check of the Knight.

H. A. STODDART—Accept our best thanks for the problem. R. D. T.—Additional correct solutions received from Tredenack, R. D. T.; Schencky, James Watson, W. Welsh, Squidgum, Three Breamsham Oranges, J. S. T. Keyser v. Wilkheim, Myth, J. E. Watson, J. F. A. W. Beeton, Peter, R. W. S.

PROBLEM NO. 1641.—Correct solutions received from H. Schleumer, Paul Fry, E. H. H. V.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1641.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K 4th	K to K 3rd or 5th +	3. Q or K mates.	
2. Q to K 7th (ch) K moves			

\*1. K to K 3rd, P to K 7th (ch), &c.

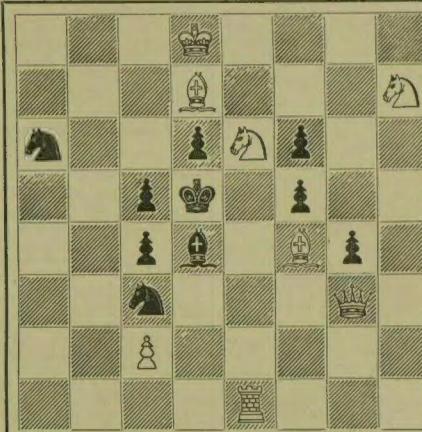
2. Q takes K P, and mates next move. 1. Q to K 7th (ch), &c.

## PROBLEM N. 1643.

By Mr. J. G. CAMPBELL.

(From Messrs. Pierce's forthcoming "Collection of English Chess Problems.")

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## CHESS IN LONDON.

The two following smart little skirmishes were contested at the Grand Divan a short time ago between the Rev. G. A. MACGOUNNELL and Mr. BIRD. (*Cunningham Gambit*.)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. B.) WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. B.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 1. Kt to K 3rd Kt to K 3rd

2. P to K 4th P takes P 2. K to B 3rd K to B 2nd

3. Kt to K 2nd Kt to K 2nd 3. Kt to K 2nd Kt to K 2nd

The "Kt's" condemn this defense with edifying unanimity, but it is an especial favorite with Mr. Bird, who has adopted it with singular success some of the best players of the day.

4. B to Q 4th B to R 5th (ch)

5. K to B sq

The best reply. The legitimate result of 5. P to Kt 3rd should be in favor of the second player.

6. P to Q 4th

Most of the authorities on the opening give 5. B to K 3rd at this point; but the authors of *Theorie und Praxis*, prefer 5. K to K 3rd. Mr. J. G. Campbell, in his "Openings," there is a note to the following effect: "We are by no means certain that 5. P to Q 4th is not stronger than either of these moves."

7. B takes P Kt to K 3rd

8. Kt to K 2nd Castles

9. Kt takes B

In a serious game Mr. MacGounell would never, of course, have been guilty of such a

blunder as this, but it is a specimen of that foolish

confidence across a specimen of this foolish defense.

10. B to Q 4th Kt to K 3rd

We are inclined to think that 6. P to B 2nd is, perhaps, the lesser evil of the two.

11. P to Q 4th P to Q 3rd

12. Kt to K 2nd P to B 2nd

Many of the authorities prefer 10. B to K 4th, as in that case the Queen, on being subsequently attacked, can retire advantageously to King's 3rd.

13. Kt takes P P takes R (ch)

14. K to Q 2nd P takes R (ch)

15. B takes K P takes K (ch)

16. Kt takes K Q to K 6th

Tempting, but not good. It was necessary to play 15. K to K 3rd, and then 16. P to K 3rd.

17. Kt takes K P to K 4th

18. P takes K P takes P (ch)

19. K takes P Q takes P (ch)

20. K to K 6th K to K 5th (ch)

If he had castled instead, White would have equally won the Queen by K 8 P.

21. K to B 2nd K to B 2nd, and wins.

Between the same Players.—(*Algaier Gambit*)

WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. B.) WHITE (Mr. M.) BLACK (Mr. B.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 14. Kt to Q 3rd Kt takes Q P

2. P to K 4th P takes P 15. B takes Kt

3. Kt to K 3rd P to K 4th 16. K to K 3rd

4. P to K 4th P to K 4th 17. Kt takes K Q to K 4th

5. Kt to K 4th P to K 4th 18. Kt takes K P to K 4th

It is positively refreshing nowadays to see such a specimen of this foolish defense.

6. B to Q 4th Kt to K 3rd

We are inclined to think that 6. P to B 2nd is, perhaps, the lesser evil of the two.

7. P to Q 4th P to Q 3rd

8. Kt to K 2nd P to B 6th

9. Kt takes P P to K 2nd

10. B to K 2nd

Many of the authorities prefer 10. B to K 4th, as in that case the Queen, on being subsequently attacked, can retire advantageously to King's 3rd.

11. K to Q 2nd P takes R (ch)

12. K takes P B to K 5th

13. Q to K 4th Kt to Q 3rd

It is not good. It was necessary to play 10. B to K 4th.

14. Kt to Q 3rd Kt to Q 2nd, White

would have equally won the Queen by K 8 P.

15. K to K 3rd K to K 2nd

16. Kt to K 2nd K to K 1st

17. Kt takes K P to K 1st

18. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

19. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

20. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

21. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

22. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

23. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

24. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

25. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

26. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

27. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

28. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

29. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

30. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

31. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

32. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

33. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

34. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

35. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

36. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

37. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

38. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

39. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

40. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

41. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

42. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

43. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

44. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

45. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

46. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

47. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

48. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

49. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

50. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

51. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

52. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

53. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

54. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

55. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

56. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

57. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

58. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

59. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

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61. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

62. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

63. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

64. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

65. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

66. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

67. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

68. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

69. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

70. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

71. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

72. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

73. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

74. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

75. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

76. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

77. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

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79. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

80. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

81. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

82. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

83. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

84. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

85. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

86. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

87. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

88. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

89. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

90. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

91. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

92. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

93. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

94. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

95. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

96. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

97. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

98. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

99. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

100. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

101. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

102. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

103. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

104. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

105. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

106. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

107. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

108. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

109. Kt to K 1st K to K 1st

110. K to K 2nd K to K 1st

